FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 APRIL 1984

Libya

Libya has officially notified the UN secretary general of the British police "siege" of the People's Bureau in London and arrest of some of its members, which Libya considers a violation of the Vienna convention regulating relations between states, JANA reported. In another report, JANA's political editor castigated the United States for supporting the British "armed aggression," which was "preplanned and premeditated." A Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio commentary on the incident in St James Square claimed that the staff of the People's Bureau were obliged to act in "self-defense" in the face of a "barrage of bullets" from police and consequently had "no alternative but to meet the fire of the aggressors with fire and defend the sanctity of this Bureau." A Libyan Foreign Liaison source cited by JANA denied that the British Embassy staff in Tripoli were trapped and subject to restrictions on their movements.

Lebanon

President Amin al-Jumayyil left Beirut for Damascus where he will discuss the Lebanese situation and bilateral relations with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Beirut radio announced on 19 April. The talks will focus on resolving disputes about political reforms, the security situation, and the issue of southern Lebanon, according to official sources cited by the radio. Lebanon is eager to coordinate with Syria on both a final and absolute cease-fire and the south, the sources disclosed.

A Damascus radio commentary stressed that Syria stands by its promise to help Lebanon remove the Israeli forces, and an *AL-BA'TH* editorial reviewed by the radio said that in order to achieve national accord, Lebanon must "proceed from the uncontested fact" that southern Lebanon should be liberated from the Israelis and restored "without any restrictions or conditions."

In Beirut the Security Arrangements Committee decided to begin implementing the disengagement of forces agreement on 19 April and also announced a new cease-fire agreement, Beirut radio reported. However, the new cease-fire was violated by sporadic shelling and sniping, according to Beirut radio and the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon. Earlier, the latter source stated that 25 people were injured by shelling in East Beirut.

Meanwhile, the IDF handed over responsibility for security in parts of Sidon to the "southern army of Lebanon," Jerusalem radio reported, and a hand grenade was thrown at one of the southern force's patrols. Beirut radio alleged that the southerners fired at Sidon citizens, killing one and wounding five others. IDF sources cited by Jerusalem radio denied the IDF has reinforced positions and closed road passage between the northern and southern parts of the Al-Biqa' valley.

Saudi Arabia

According to Riyadh radio, royal orders have been issued relieving Health Minister Dr Ghazi 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Qusaybi of his post and naming Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ash-Shaykh as his replacement.

Syria

Talas Warning, Israeli Reaction — Syria will strike at Israeli settlements if Israel attacks Palestinian refugee camps in Syrian territory, Defense Minister Mustafa Talas warned in a Kuwaiti newspaper interview reported by QNA.

Reacting to Talas' statement, Communications Minister Mordekhay Tzipori affirmed in remarks on Jerusalem radio that "Israel will continue to strike at the terrorists wherever we find them, and any country that permits terrorists to operate from its territory will bear the responsibility."

Relations With USSR — President al-Asad discussed Syrian-Soviet relations and cooperation during an 18 April meeting with Karen Brutents, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, Damascus radio reported. Al-Asad expressed satisfaction with bilaterial relations and appreciation for the Soviet Union's firm support.

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak has decided to recall Egypt's ambassador from El Salvador, MENA reported. The move follows El Salvador's decision to transfer its Tel Aviv embassy to Jerusalem.

Foreign Ministry sources cited by Cairo radio said that during talks with the chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Near Eastern Department the Soviet side had expressed "satisfaction with the progress in bilateral relations and the means of bolstering them."

Iran

Majlis Elections — Turnout in the elections for the second Majlis has been 30 or 40 percent higher than in the first elections, Interior Minister 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri declared in remarks reported by Tehran radio. A second round of elections must be held in 75 constituencies before the new Majlis is convened on 29 May, he noted. Tehran radio has thus far announced results for over 90 constituencies, including 6 in Tehran, where Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani received the highest number of votes.

Prime Minister on U.S. — The U.S. threat to retaliate against Iranian "terrorist" activities is a "bullying" tactic related to President Reagan's need for "successful adventurist attempts" in order to gain votes in the forthcoming presidential election, Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi stated in remarks broadcast by Tehran radio. He warned the United States that Iran will reciprocate any blow it receives.

Pakistan

A Foreign Office statement reported by Karachi radio denied the DRA's "totally unfounded" allegation that Pakistan has seized and detained a number of Afghan civilians and soldiers.

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Coverage of Jerusalem Committee Meeting in Morocco

Delegations Arrive

LD181502 Rabat MAP in English 1216 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Casablanca, April 18. (MAP-pool) — Jordan minister of foreign affairs arrived here Tuesday to lead his country's delegation to the meeting of the Jerusalem Committee scheduled for Thursday in Fes under the chairmanship of King Hassan II of Morocco.

He told reporters that the meeting will be devoted to examining the situation in the holy city of Jerusalem and the issue of the transfer of certain foreign embassies to this city.

Before leaving Amman, the Jordan minister said his country will present a working paper on the situation in this city and on measures to be taken to "thwart Israeli schemes."

For their part, the justice minister of Bangladesh, Mr. Khandker and the ambassador of Indonesia to Saudi Arabia, Mr. Achmad Tir Tosudiro arrived in Fes Tuesday evening to represent their countries to this meeting.

Meanwhile Foreign Minister of Pakistan Sahabzada Yaqub Ali has left Islamabad for Morocco to attend the session.

He said the two-day meeting would also consider a request by Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir 'Arafat for an extraordinary session of Islamic foreign ministers to discuss the controversial American Embassy issue. Algeria has offered to host the meeting.

Mr Yaqub Ali Khan reportedly said a sub-committee grouping ambassadors of Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Morocco and Malaysia to Washington was formed to alert Congress members and U.S. Administration officials of the dangers inherent in the move to transfer the American Embassy to Jerusalem.

The minister said his country's ambassador to the U.S. was authorized to play a special role in the Islamic efforts against the proposed shifting of the embassy. He also recalled that the American ambassador in Islamabad was summoned to the Foreign Office where Pakistan's concern on the move was conveyed to him.

The session was called by the committee's chairman King Hassan II to discuss the current U.S. Congress debate to transfer the American Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem and its repercussions on the Jerusalem cause.

Besides King Hassan II and OIC secretary general, the committee comprises foreign ministers of Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Mauritania, Niger, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Senegal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Guinea and Iran.

The committee held its last meeting in New York last September during the U.N. General Assembly session.

'Arafat, Chatti Arrive

LD181324 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Excerpt] The opening session of the Jerusalem Committee's emergency meeting will be convened tomorrow evening under the chairmanship of HM King Hassan II, chairman of the committee. A short while ago, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Morocco. The secretary general of the Islamic Congress Organization, Habib Chatti, has also arrived to take part in the proceedings of the Jerusalem Committee.

'Arafat on U.S. Embassy Move

LD182343 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The Jerusalem Committee extraordinary session will begin in Fez tomorrow under the chairmanship of King Hassan II.

The PLO Executive Committee Chairman, Yasir 'Arafat, explained on arrival in Morocco this afternoon that the Jerusalem Committee is meeting at a time when the U.S. Congress is considering a bill providing for the transfer of the American Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. He said this bill harms the feelings of the Arab and Islamic nation and constitutes a flagrant violation of the UN Security Council resolutions.

'Arafat did not refer in his statement to the reports disseminated by news agencies that he intends to submit a draft resolution in this regard, or that he will ask for an expanded meeting of the Islamic foreign ministers' council.

'Arafat added:

[Begin recording] At our meeting, we are faced with this stubborn American attitude hostile to the Arab and Islamic nation. It is evident that these criminal acts at the American Congress harm not only the Arab and Islamic feelings but also constitute an encroachement on the UN resolutions in this respect, precisely the UN Security Council resolutions on the preservation of the Islamic and Arab character of Jerusalem.

It is evident from this American attempt that, unfortunately, there is a disregard by the American officials of the Arab and Islamic nations.

From here, I call on the masses of the Arab and Islamic nations to face up to this grave challenge to our beliefs and holy sanctities of the first of the two qiblas and third mosque after the two grand mosques. [end recording]

PLO's 'Abbas Meets Hassan II

JN181722 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1632 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Brother Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, member of the PLO Executive Committee currently visiting Rabat to attend

the the Jerusalem Committee meetings, has met with King Hassan II of Morocco. During the meeting, they discussed the latest developments in the Palestine question and the threats to which the occupied city of Jerusalem is currently subjected.

The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by the PLO representative in Rabat, and on the Moroccan side by Ahmed Bensouda, adviser to the Moroccan king.

Iraq's 'Aziz Arrives

JN190659 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0615 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Rabat, 19 Apr (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived in Fes last night to head the Iraqi delegation to the foreign ministers' meetings of those Islamic countries which are members of the Jerusalem Committee. The meetings will begin here today.

PLO's Qaddumi Back From Medical Treatment in Prague

LD182309 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Tunis, 18 Apr (TAP) — Head of the PLO Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi, returned to Tunis yesterday from the Czech capital, Prague, where he received medical treatment. It is worth noting that Brother Abu al-Lutf spent a few weeks out of the Tunisian capital during which he visited Damascus and Kuwait.

'Arafat, Khalaf, Qaddumi To Visit Amman

JN190739 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 19 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Palestinian sources in Tunis have said Yasir 'Arafat will arrive in Amman soon for talks with senior Jordanian officials on the current developments in the Arab arena, the relations between Jordan and the PLO, and the results of his talks with Arab and foreign leaders since his last visit to Amman.

The sources added that for the first time 'Arafat will be accompanied by Abu Iyad (Salah Khalaf) and Abu al-Lutf (Faruq Qaddumi). This visit will take place after the Algerian meeting between Fatah, the PFLP, and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Al-Wazir Denies Reports on Cairo Visit

JN191038 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 19 Apr 84 pp 1, 17

["Exclusive" dispatch]

[Text] Algiers — *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* — The Algerian capital is witnessing remarkable activity on the Palestinian level. Many leaders of the Palestinian factions have arrived and have asserted the great importance of the talks which will be held by the main factions of the PLO. The meetings were supposed to have begun yesterday morning when it was announced that all delegations participating in the meetings had arrived, but in fact all the delegations had not arrived due to the security measures that had been adopted because of fears of an Israeli attack against the Palestinian resistance leadership.

The delegations of the four Palestinian factions arrived from Damascus yesterday. Mustafa az-Zabri, 'Abd ar-Rahim Malluh, and Salah Salah, members of the PFLP Political Bureau; Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh and Abu Layla, members of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] Political Bureau; Sulayman an-Najab and Na'im al-Ashhab, members of the Palestinian Communist Party [PCP] Political Bureau; and Rashad Abu Shawir and Ahmad Nijim, members of the Palestine Liberation Front [PLF] Political Bureau arrived yesterday. 'Abd al-Qadir 'Abd al-Ghani, YSP Political Bureau member and PDRY president's envoy; Muhsin Ibrahim, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Action Organization and representative of the Lebanese nationalist movement, who will participate as observers, also arrived yesterday, in addition to Muhammad Sharif Masa'diyah, Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN] secretariat official and representative of the Algerian president.

The Fatah delegation under Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, arrived in the Algerian capital the day before yesterday. The delegation comprised Hani al-Hasan and Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, members of the Central Committee; and Sakhir Habash Abu Nizar and Abu az-Za'im, members of the Fatah Revolutionary Council. The Fatah delegation arrived from Tunis after the conclusion of the extraordinary meetings of the Fatah Central Committee which as Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, said, adopted the decisions that will guarantee the success of the meetings [in Algiers].

In an exclusive statement to *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* in Algiers, Abu Jihad said: We came to Algiers with open hearts, and with hope and confidence in our comrades in arms with whom we are facing this Palestinian crisis at a time when we are in need of more unity and strong fraternal relations within the framework of the Palestinian community which we have paid heavily to protect from the onslaughts aimed at weakening, destroying, and fragmenting the Palestinian struggle in order to facilitate the obliteration of our people's rights and the liquidation of their national cause.

Regarding the Fatah working paper presented [to the meetings], Al-Wazir said: We have rejected the exchanged memorandums, and have called for direct and clear dialogue without mediation. Today, we accept the Arab brothers as observers because we feel that what we are experiencing is a Palestinian and Arab concern. In addition, our brothers in the PDRY, the Algerian revolution, and the Lebanese nationalist movement have militant experience for which they too paid heavily.

Answering *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* about a report in a Kuwaiti paper which said that he had paid a secret visit to Cairo, Abu Jihad said he was surprised by this, and asserted that no such visit had been made. He said he had left Amman directly for Tunis and from there to Algiers. He said that this report is groundless. On his activities in Algeria, the deputy commander in chief said that a prolonged meeting took place yesterday, Wednesday, between the Fatah delegation and the FLN secretariat general in which Muhammad Sharif Masa'diyah and

As-Sadiq az-Zayutih participated. Al-Wazir said that during the meeting both parties reviewed the Palestinian situation from all angles as well as the Arab and international situation.

On the Israeli enemy's aggressive intentions, Abu Jihad said: We expect a premeditated aggression against us. He said that this aggression is being planned and that we expect it to be implemented at any moment; the aggression is aimed against the institutions and leaderships of the Palestinian revolution. Abu Jihad added: We have taken every precaution. Abu Jihad said: We will continue working toward more armed action, because this is the only language the enemy understands. This language will force the enemy to succumb and recognize our people's rights. It will also force the enemy to move away from the Palestinian soil so that our people will be able to exercise their right to self-determination and to establish their national independent state.

PFLP, DFLP Officials Seek Meeting With 'Arafat

PM181350 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 12 Apr 84 pp 1,3

[Unattributed report: "Two PFLP and DFLP Political Bureau Members in Algiers"]

[Text] Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine Political Bureau member Salah Rifa't and PFLP Political Bureau member Salah Sabah arrived in Algiers late yesterday afternoon.

The two Palestinian leadership members, who are bringing messages from DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah and PFLP Secretary General George Habash to President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and party secretary general, were welcomed on their arrival in Algiers by Mr Sadek Zouaten, member of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat for Foreign Relations, and by the two organizations' representatives in Algiers.

In a statement to APS made on behalf of the PFLP-DFLP Joint Command, Mr Rifa't Salah said this visit will be devoted in particular to "preparations for a possible tripartite meeting" between PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Mr Habash, and Mr Hawatimah. This tripartite meeting would, in turn, be devoted to preparations for the 17th session of the Palestine National Council [PNC].

"This meeting is necessary because we think that to convene the PNC before reaching an agreement and a national consensus among all the resistance organizations would be likely to prompt a split in the PLO," Mr Rifa't Salah stated.

The Palestinian official added that a "sincere effort" is now being made "in cooperation with the Algerian revolution" and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to "restore the PLO's unity, preserve its nationalist political line, and defend its achievements."

Mr Rifa't Salah also said that intensive contacts are now taking place and have already made it possible to successfully draw up a document aimed at unifying the Palestinian positions on a specific view of various questions, especially "PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Egypt and the negative effects it has had on Palestinian national unity." This document "was submitted to the Fatah Central Committee through the Yemen Socialist Party," the Palestinian leadership member also stated, and he expressed the hope that this "dialogue with the Fatah Central Committee might produce results facilitating the holding of the PNC session." [quotemarks as published]

Libyan Elements Attack Palestinian Students

JN181750 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1632 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The Libyan organs of coercion and terrorism have waged a new criminal aggression against our Palestinian citizens in Libya. Reports from Banghazi say elements of the Libyan intelligence organs stormed the dormitories of Palestinian students in Banghazi for 3 successive days last week. The reports add these elements brought ambulances with them each time, an indication this aggression was premeditated. The elements hit the Palestinian students with clubs, sticks, and pistol butts, injuring several students. Some of the students suffered serious injuries and many others were arrested. Reports from Banghazi affirm the Palestinian students subjected to this criminal aggression were put in mass detention camps in the city's suburbs.

The Executive Committee of the General Federation of the Palestinian Students appealed to the various progressive Arab and world student organizations, federations, and committees to support the Palestinian students in the Libyan detention camps and to act speedily to have them released from these camps of coercion.

Briefs

Bank Loan to Djibouti — Jidda, 15 Apr (QNA) — An agreement was signed here today between the Islamic Development Bank [IDB] and Djibouti whereby the IDB will grant Djibouti a loan of 1.9 million Islamic dinars or about $2 million to reclaim land in four provinces in Djibouti. [Excerpt] [Doha QNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 15 Apr 84 GF]

Arab Fund Loans — Abu Dhabi, 17 Apr (WAM) — Five agreements were signed today between the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development [AFESD] and Somalia, the YAR, Morocco, Mauritania, and Algeria. In one of these agreements, the AFESD will grant Somalia a loan of 4.8 million Kuwaiti dinars to finance the expansion of an electricity project. In another agreement, the AFESD will loan the YAR 1.2 million dinars to finance a project of preparing geological and water maps for the two parts of the homeland. According to the third agreement, the AFESD will loan Mauritania 2 million dinars to help in financing the development bank project. [No figures given on the fourth and fifth agreements] [Summary] [Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1745 GMT 17 Apr 84 GF]

Iran Would Maintain Production Ceiling, Raise Prices

LD181214 Vienna OPECNA in English 1120 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Tehran, 18 Apr 84 (OPECNA) — As long as OPEC maintains a production ceiling and abstains from glutting the market, oil prices could be increased without putting any pressure upon consumers, Abbas Honardust, deputy oil minister for international and business affairs, said here Tuesday.

He told an OPECNA correspondent that it was for the good of OPEC and the international economy to watch against any production increase. "We should instead try to obtain the highest revenue from controlled production," he added.

"With a maximum production of 17.5 to 18 million b/d. OPEC is still capable of making the West accept its policies," he said.

He emphasized that Iran had now adopted a sale policy which would ensure that its crude exports did not get adversely affected by one, or a group of foreign companies, deciding to stop buying its oil. "We launched extensive marketing research in order to prevent any possible drop in the demand for our oil," he added.

At present, the principal buyers of Iranian oil were Japan, India, North and South Korea, Syria, Turkey, Pakistan and Singapore, in addition to most north European countries, while African importers consisted of Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Malagasy and Burundi, Honardust said.

He stated that during the fiscal year ended March, Iran fully observed its production ceiling of 2.4 million b/d, of which between 600,000 and 700,000 b/d were used to meet local needs. The minister said during the year Iran did not "sell even one single barrel of oil below the established prices," adding that spot market sales had generally remained above official prices and, occasionally, at par with them.

BAHRAIN

U.S. Envoy Murphy Arrives for Talks With Officials

GF181444 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1410 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Manama, 18 Apr (WAKH) — Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near East and South Asian affairs, arrived today in Manama coming from Kuwait on a 2-day visit to the State of Bahrain. The U.S. official is expected to hold talks with senior officials in the State of Bahrain dealing with bilateral relations in addition to the Gulf, Arab, and international developments.

The visit of Murphy to Bahrain comes as part of a tour he is undertaking to the region [words indistinct] U.S. State Department in order to be acquainted with the situations and the officials [words indistinct].

Meets With Prime Minister

GF181930 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1825 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Manama, 18 Apr (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Bahraini prime minister, today received in Manama Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Far East and South Asian affairs, and the accompanying delegation who are currently visiting Bahrain as part of a tour of the region.

The meeting was attended by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign minister; Donald Leidel, the U.S. ambassador in Manama; Muhammad Ibrahim Mutawa', the director general of his highness the prime minister's office; and 'Abd al-'Aziz Bu 'Ali, the ambassador at the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

The U.S. official arrived in Manama today on a 1-day visit to Bahrain within his tour of the region.

WAKH has learned that his highness the prime minister discussed with the U.S. official the current developments in the region, Arab issues, and other international issues. The U.S. official conveyed the U.S. views on the issues that were discussed. His highness the prime minister noted Bahrain's views on these issues, other Arab issues current in the Gulf region, and bilateral relations.

Leaves for Jordan

GF190915 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0800 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Manama, 19 Apr (WAKH) — Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near East and South Asian affairs, left Manama for Jordan this morning following a 1-day visit to Bahrain within his tour of a number of Mideast countries.

Briefs

Draft Stock Exchange Law — Bahrain's stock exchange has taken a step nearer coming into being with the end of the Commerce Ministry's revision of the draft law setting it up. Now, the law goes before the stock exchange committee made up of representatives from the Commerce and Finance Ministries, the Bahrain Monetary Agency, and the Bahrain Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Then the Ministry of State for Legal Affairs will put the final touches to the law before it is passed by the government. [Text] [Manama *GULF DAILY NEWS* in English 19-20 Apr 84 p 1 GF]

KUWAIT

Richard Murphy Confers With Ar-Rashid

LD181209 Kuwait KUNA in English 1052 GMT 18 Apr 84

[By Salih an-Nazal]

[Text] Kuwait, April 18 (KUNA) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near East Richard Murphy and his accompanying delegation conferred here Wednesday with Foreign Undersecretary Rashid ar-Rashid on political issue of mutual concern.

Ar-Rashid told KUNA that Murphy's visit to Kuwait which is part of a tour in the Middle East, comes in response to personal interest and his new responsibilities as U.S. State Department official in charge of the region's affairs, to acquaint himself with the situation and officials of countries on his itinerary.

Discussion during the meeting covered regional affairs in general and tackled the Iraqi-Iranian war, the undersecretary noted, adding that Murphy expressed his country's keenness for adopting all means to end that war and establish peace while at the same time underlining dangers of its continuation.

Director of the undersecretary's office Ahmad al-Fahd and the American charge d'affaires here Philip Griffin attended the meeting.

Ar-Rashid said that he has explained the Kuwaiti stance regarding the Iraqi-Iranian armed confrontation, affirming that it was the region's interest to have peace and stability prevail and to have dispute between the two neighboring countries solved within the framework of a constructive dialogue.

He pointed out that Kuwait had and continues to exert all possible efforts to avoid further destruction in the Gulf, and expressed hopes that mediation bids would reach the required target.

The undersecretary indicated discussions further tackled the Middle East problem and the situation in Lebanon.

Murphy explained his country's stand over these questions, Ar-Rashid said, adding that he in return reiterated the dangers behind a continued Israeli occupation of Palestinian, Lebanese and other Arab territories and the importance of an American effort to help solve the problem, particularly when Washington maintains a distinctive relationship with Israel.

The Kuwaiti undersecretary pointed out that during the meeting he underscored to the American official the serious threat to the

region posed by Israel's huge arsenal of advanced weaponry in view of Tel Aviv's expansionist policy. Ar-Rashid quoted Murphy as affirming the U.S. concern over settling the Mideast crisis which "naturally will be within the context of American thinking and planning and will not be an Arab or an Israeli solution".

Murphy pointed out that the upcoming election period in the U.S. will not be "an adequate opportunity" to arrive to a settlement.

Ar-Rashid said he explained to Murphy that the main concern of Kuwait is to have "Israel stop its defiance to the world community and to pull back from occupied Arab territories".

He added "we have conveyed to him the details of Kuwaiti policy in this regard".

Meantime the U.S. official left for Bahrain. He was seen off by director of the Protocol Department at the Foreign Ministry Muhammad Zayid al-Harbish and charge d'affaires at the American Embassy here Philip Griffin.

Invitation to Arab Foreign Ministers Meeting Received
LD181636 Kuwait Diplomatic Information Service in Arabic 1325 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Kuwait has received an official invitation from the secretary general of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi, to participate in the emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers due to be held in Tunis on 15 May.

Foreign Minister Returns From Europe, N. Africa Tour
LD181829 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs and minister of information, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir returned to the country today after attending the meeting of the Arab League Council in Tunis at the end of last month, and after a tour which included France, Britain, Algeria, and Libya.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad on his return stated that the current Arab circumstances had demanded the implementation of this tour after the ministerial meeting of the League's council, which was held recently in Tunis at the League's 81st session. He said that according to the council's agreement that the Arab seven-member committee should monitor the events of the regrettable Iraq-Iran war and should try to test the waters among the fraternal and friendly countries in order to find suitable, peaceful solutions to end this bloody attrition and destruction between the two neighboring countries. He met the French minister, Mr Claude Cheysson, and the British secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe; and he talked with them about issues in the region and reviewed the bilateral issues.

He also had a good opportunity to meet the Algerian and Libyan presidents to whom he conveyed the greetings of his royal highness the amir and discussed the subjects which concern our region and nation with the utmost frankness and sincerity. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said that there is no doubt that such meetings and the listening to the views of our leaders on what concerns this nation is a necessity demanded by our current circumstances.

Gulf War Blamed for Region's Economic Problems
GF181143 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 17 Apr 84 p 6

["Opinion" column by chief editor Ahmad al-Jarallah: "The War's To Blame for Economic Ills"]

[Text] Many people are pessimistic about the local economy but their reasons are not acceptable, and, as the speaker of the National Assembly said, the Al-Manakh crisis will end.

It is important now for Kuwaitis and the nationals of the other states in the region to accept the idea that private capital should be used to stimulate the economy.

The problem is not the cuts in government spending. The budget in Kuwait is still huge, in spite of all the cuts that have been introduced, and we must realise that the funds are not the result of taxation but of the high revenue from the sale of oil. The same circumstances apply to Saudi Arabia, where the budget must surely give the Saudis a sense of security.

Government spending is also included in the budgets of other Gulf countries, such as Bahrain, Qatar and the UAE. The budgets of these Gulf states can be considered healthy in comparison to those of the industrialized countries.

The only remaining danger is the Iraq-Iran war which must be brought to an end, not only for the sake of stability in the region, but for the sake of the peoples of both countries. The real danger, therefore, is not reduced government spending, nor the Manakh crisis, nor the need of the local private sector for liquidity or business acumen, but the war which people fear may spread.

When this war of attrition ends there will be no crisis of any sort. The real crisis at the moment is the apprehension caused by every new Iranian attack on Iraq, regardless of whether it is a success or failure. The war must come to an end, of course, and time may be an important factor in forcing Iran to see things more clearly and in realising there is no benefit to be gained from dragging on with the war.

On the other hand, a major power may interfere indirectly in the war by stopping the flow of arms to the party which refuses to accept peace.

The war will not continue much longer. However, nothing will convince people of this, except the actual end of the war. Only then will we discover that this war was the real crisis, and not the limited government spending or the Manakh market.

New State Budget Forwarded to National Assembly

LD190855 Kuwait KUNA in English 1410 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Kuwait, April 18 (KUNA) — The state budget for fiscal 1984-85 is estimated to suffer a Kd 779.7 million deficit, up from the preceding year's 673-million deficit, Kuwait State Minister for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn said here Wednesday.

Husayn told a news conference that h.h. the amir has signed a decree to forward the 1984-85 draft budget to the National Assembly. He said the budget amounts to Kd 4006.7 million with the government revenues expected to reach about 3227 millions, about 190 millions more than the previous year. He added that the deficit will be covered by the state's general reserves.

Husayn noted that Kd 2912.5 millions or 90.3 percent of the revenues come from the oil sector, while the non-oil sectors accounted for 314 millions or 9.7 percent of the national income, marking an 8 percent increase over last year.

The state minister explained that about 322.7 millions were allocated for the future generations reserve which is the minimum amount allowed by law, compared with last year's 303.3 millions. Thirty millions, Husayn added, were appropriated for the capital of Kuwait fund for Arab economic development, while 3654 millions were allotted to the expenditures of government ministries and establishments.

Elaborating on the government expenditures, the minister noted that 725 millions or 19.8 percent, will go the salaries and wages while 515 millions, or 14.1 per cent, are designed for the commodity requirements and services. Husayn added that another 32 millions, or .09 percent, are allotted for transport and equipment; 858 millions, or 23.5 percent, for constructional projects; and 50 millions, or 4.1 percent, for public expropriations.

The cabinet spokesman added that unclassified expenses and transfer payments constitute 1374 millions or 37.6 per cent of the government expenditures.

The state minister attributed the projected slight increase in revenues to three reasons. These include a possible rise in the daily oil production to 1.1 million barrels from the current 1.05 level, and an increase in the dollar exchange rate from the present Kd .285 to Kd .290. He added that the government will also levy new limited fees on the oil companies according to their average productions and declared prices.

Husayn noted that the recent allowances for certain government employees, approved by the civil service council, coupled with higher appropriations for the security forces of the Interior Ministry and the national guards, pushed up the salary and wage figures for the next fiscal year.

The cabinet spokesman pointed out that the government increased the allocations for construction projects by Kd 195.6 millions over last year's figures due to the strong relationship between reactivating the economy and the boom in the construction sector.

The state minister noted that Kuwait's financial assistance for pan-Arab causes was reduced by 65 millions and put at 100 millions due to falling revenues. Husayn added that the government deemed it in the public interest to go along with a deficit rather than squeezing expenditures in order to reactivate the national economy.

Responding to a query, he said that next (?year will) witness a slight increase in charges on some free or quasi-free services in order to make citizens appreciate the value of the services they are enjoying.

Speaking about reports on government intentions to raise electricity charges, the Cabinet spokesman said the issue was still under study and was not included in the 1984-85 budget because "the government was concerned" not to put new financial burdens on the limited income people.

UK Media's Handling of Middle East Issues Scored

Reportage on Iraq Assailed

GF181014 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 15 Apr 84 p 15

[Part I of article by Sa'd al-Bazzaz datelined Baghdad-London and entitled: "A Chronic Circle of Disturbance. The Media Undermines Commerce and Commerce Undermines Peace"]

[Excerpts] Iraqi-British relations seem to go in 25-year cycles, during which there is a period of disturbance in these relations every 6 or 7 years. It is as if there are momentary losses of equilibrium in official relations, and there are always reasons for this. Relations were severed in 1971, based on Britain's responsibility for Iran's occupation of the three islands in the Arab Gulf. In 1978 the two countries' diplomats were deported from Baghdad and London. And before that, the relations reached a nadir after the June 1967 setback. This time the disturbance has not receded because it has not become official and is unlikely to do so. But it is certain that there are dark clouds hanging over the relations, and such clouds will continue to appear from time to time as long as the lack of confidence is chronic and permanent, and as long as Britain continues to remember that Iraq was once part of its colonies.

Do you believe that Iraq ever wanted to support a military coup in Britain? Or that it has attempted to blow up U.S. missile bases holding nuclear warheads? Or that it has convinced the Labor Party to announce a confederation with Iraq after toppling the conservative government? Or that the Iraqi diplomats have bribed members of the Parliament and made them propose rules that do not please Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher? Or have you ever heard that the Iraqis believe that Britain is a stolen part of the Arab land which should be restored some day? How do you mistrust Iraq and its intentions? You are the mistrusted ones and it is a one-sided mistrust which is possible and legitimate.

The new explosion in relations this time was because of the BBC's stance toward Iraq, which is a chronic stance discussed by the two sides many times before. When a British ambassador is appointed to Baghdad, the Middle East Department at the British Foreign Ministry tells him to study the stance of the

British newspapers and radio before he boards the plane to Baghdad because it expects that he will continuously be asked about this stance. The well-known response which has been agreed upon between the ambassador and the Foreign Ministry officials in London is: "We do not have authority over the press; our press is free." There was a big argument on this point and the British view is: "How can we prevent the British press from opposing Iraq when it does not hesitate to oppose the prime minister — you can see how they ridicule and abuse her daily." The Iraqis answer: "The unleashing of the hand of the press in domestic issues is a part of the political regime's nature, the conflict of parties, and the parliament's position. When the British prime minister is not abused, the situation of the regime does not seem normal, but the matter is different with regard to foreign policy issues."

In light of all this, the BBC Arabic Department's rebroadcast of a U.S. report on Iraq — that was more than a year old and not remembered by even the Americans — in addition to the continuation of the campaign against Iraq, accusing it of using chemical weapons, was an indication of deliberate anti-Iraq intentions. This increased Iraqi sensitivity toward the BBC on account of Zionist Stuart Young's [chairman of the BBC Board of Directors] continuation in the BBC administration and on account of the accumulating factors in the British stance toward the Gulf war.

Thus, the Iraqi media dug up Britain's part in the region and addressed a severe criticism to Thatcher's government and the BBC, without threatening to adopt economic and political measures until now. Tomorrow, if the British officials protest the Iraqi media campaign, they will receive one possible reply, that is: "These are the opinions of the press, and the government has not expressed its opinion yet. We are directing the blame at the BBC, so why is the British Government protesting as long as the press is independent and not regarded as a part of the authority's entity, as you have so often said?"

The reason for the great backlash resulting from the British media campaign against Iraq and the bitter Iraqi press response is that this media campaign came after the failure of the great Iranian attack which recently occured east of Basra, Al-Ahwar, and east of Maysan, and was considered part of an attempt to support the attack. Also to be considered is what is known about the big British arms deal to Iran, which U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has referred to. This is a campaign of provocations against Iraq and an open love affair with Iran.

If the Iraqis were to open their accounts against the British and their media, we could see that they are not pleased with the following:

1. The deliberate destruction of the Arab image in general and the attempt to distort this image on television, in the press, and on the radio in a way that will serve Zionist designs to presen a low image of the Arab.

2. The concentration on the sectarianism issue in the Arab homeland in general, and in Iraq in particular, by concentrating on particular sectarian and ethnic groups. The British media's concentration on this issue is an expression of a known political program, the implementation of which is aimed at rupturing the region and weakening the Arab homeland. This program is more than half a century old. However, sectarianism is the most prominent issue that the Arabs who are studying in Britain are encouraged to point out and consecrate.

3. The British media's stand on the Kurds in Iraq, which instigates them to continue military action against the state and to promote separatism calls, and at the same time describes those of them who oppose the government in Iraq as revolutionary and those who fight against the current Iranian regime as rebels. The British media pay special attention to this issue even at a time when security is prevalent in northern Iraq and when national accord has been achieved among the sons of the region.

4. The attempt to undermine any commercial or industrial agreement Iraq concludes with the other countries of the world. The same happens when military agreements are made in that the other parties are urged not to sign the agreements. The details of these deals are being revealed in a manner which does not serve Iraq or the other signatories, and through a narrow opportunistic and commercial perception by parties who are ambitious to obtain such agreements with Iraq themselves.

5. The passive stand of the British media toward the Iraqi nuclear program for peaceful purposes. This stand resulted in creating the atmosphere that preceded the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor in 1982.

6. Obscuring the manifestations of development and progress which have been achieved in Iraq to the point of omitting parts of correspondents' reports which talk about this, and asking them to concentrate on all that reveals the opposite.

7. Providing the opportunity for known Zionists to attack the Arabs and Iraq in the British press, matched by official British silence, as happened with the artist Lorry, who spent 4 years mocking the Arabs and the Iraqis in *THE TIMES* newspaper. Lorry, who was a former officer in the Israeli Army and one of the Zionists who were extreme in their animosity toward the Arabs, was playing this role while he was keeping his status as an Israeli citizen and enjoying the patronage and protection of the British official and media establishments.

8. Boosting Iran's morale after every military defeat inflicted upon it in the war with Iraq. The psychological war against Iraq has been fought on behalf of Iran through the British media. Numerous news items were leaked by editors obedient to the Zionist influence which served to boost Iran's morale after every military or political setback. This is despite the fact that everyday public opinion in Britain is anti-Iranian because of the blatant violation of human rights in Iran and considers the present regime a backward case which has destroyed Iran and which endeavors to transfer the destructive situation to neighboring areas. Because of this, the media stand in portraying the Iranian regime's declining image will not rise to the level of being able to establish itself in the minds of the public. It has also held back from attacking the Iranian regime on the its endeavors in offending the true Islamic religion by implying that the practices going on in Iran are incarnations of Islam.

9. Writing of previous hostile stands against Iraq and its political setup to the extent that some press platforms made laughable mistakes when they emerged from previous assumptions. Once, *THE ECONOMIST* magazine (October 1982 issue) wanted to prove that there was an expected military coup d'etat in Iraq, which led its correspondent, David Harvey, to write an article in which he predicted that General Muhammad Qasim, commander of Al-Basrah forces who foiled the Iranian attack in July 1982, would carry out a military coup in Iraq. The reader of that article feels he is reading the truth, especially as it is published in a magazine considered to be well-established and "serious." However, the truth is that there is no officer in the Iraqi Army by the name Muhammad al-Qasim; it is the name of one of the famous leaders in Arab Islamic history and was borrowed to be used for one of the Iraqi military formations working in the front.

However, there is more than what appears in the press and radio with regard to the British authorities' unconscious behavior toward Iraq. Every week until 1980, British TV used to show the Iraqi Embassy building in London and level charges at the Iraqi diplomatic institution, something that does not show the least courtesy in dealing with diplomatic missions. If the charges directed at the Iraqi Embassy were true, the British authorities should have adopted a clear stand on them. And, if they were not true, then these authorities should have made a clear stand on TV as well. This slander did not stop until Iraqi TV showed a film on the role the British Embassy played in sabotage and espionage over the past 50 years of Iraq's history.

Another example is the British authorities' dissatisfaction over the hitting of a British ship near Khark Island by an Iraqi missile and the summoning of the Iraqi ambassador in London to discuss the issue. This is a strange act by a party that ignores Iraq's open warnings and drives a ship or an oil tanker into a forbidden war zone and which, if the ship or tanker is hit, would protest or object. The Iraqis do not accept this act and they find it unusual in the acknowledged dealings between the two countries.

The British Embassy in Baghdad is, for the Iraqis, evidence of a long-time role of spying and sabotage. There is a popular story among the Iraqis about the British professionalism in spying. The story goes that he who wants information about his personal history has to go to the British Embassy, an example of how much British diplomats spy on the Iraqis. Why then, have these tons of papers been compiled over the years? The question is: What will Britain lose now that doors of open media campaigns are open between the two parties? What is the current status of the BBC Arabic Service?

BBC Anti-Arab 'Biases' Hit

GF171720 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 16 Apr 84 p 21

[Part II of article by Sa'd al-Bazzaz datelined Baghdad-London and entitled: "A Chronic Cycle of Disturbance: The BBC Is an Old Woman Who Married a Man Who Harbors Much Hostility Toward the Arabs"]

[Text] Although the fierce Iraqi campaign against the British media for their stands on the Gulf war is continuing, Iraqi-British relations have not deteriorated thus far. The age when relations between two countries are severed in a heated moment is no more. In the past such action used to be an ordinary matter: The break used to occur within an hour and then the disputing parties would spend years attempting to restore relations to normal. Therefore, let it be between the media this time — for at least in appearance the two parties can say it is not an official confrontation. As long as the British say that the BBC is free to say what it wants and is not an official forum, then it is legitimate to open the files of this corporation and its bitter and stormy history with the Arabs. When the British are compelled to admit that the BBC is an official body, then we will adopt a different approach.

What would Britain lose from reopening the file of its media, particularly the BBC, and their stands on Arab issues? In order to determine this, one must first examine the real relationship between the BBC and the British Government, and in light of this their responsibility can be defined. In this regard I would like to refer to the following:

1. The BBC is politically and administratively managed by a 12-man board of directors whose chairman is appointed on the recommendation of the prime minister and with the queen's approval. The home secretary is responsible for the procedural aspects. In view of the fact that there is no ministry of information in the British Government, the post of the chairman of the BBC board of directors is equivalent to the post of information minister in other countries.

2. The British Government officially provides the BBC with a budget. A major portion of the revenue collected in taxes on television sets used by the public goes to the BBC, whereas the commercial television ITV and the Independent Television News (ITN) depend on advertisements and contributions by private institutions.

3. The BBC External Services — various services in languages other than English and including Arabic — are officially linked with the Foreign Office and receive their basic directives from the Foreign Office as a formality and from the intelligence service in reality.

Thus, there is no doubt that the BCC is an official body that follows the objectives and policies defined by the government and receives a government subsidy, and the claim regarding the freedom of the media does not apply to the BCC on any level.

How then should the Arabs deal with the British Government in the light of what the BBC broadcasts about the Arabs, particularly as the BBC has entered a serious stage of being openly biased against the Arabs — and that stage began exactly on 23 March 1983 when Mrs Margaret Thatcher appointed Stuart Young chairman of the BBC board of directors.

The only possible response which the British understand in dealing with such a case is that the Arab countries should link the media with commercialism. There is no British media institution that is not at the same time a commercial institution, in the sense that they arrange their affairs on the basis of profit and loss. There is no British media institution that does not have among its directors a prominent businessman who owns and directs several companies that do business with the Arab coun-

tries. Therefore, we should not deal with such economic interests without investigating their infleunce within the media, and we must not forget the commercial characteristics of the British media and their proprietors — including the BBC, which is still marketing its news services, program, dramas and variety programs to Arab television services. Therefore, one can imagine that the current media confrontation with the BBC can develop as follows:

1. A review of commercial transactions with the BBC with regard to purchasing its programs and rebroadcasting them on television in the Arab counties.

2. Refraining from extending facilities to BBC correspondents in the Arab homeland.

3. Doing business with British businessmen who direct companies that implement projects in the Arab countries only to an extent that is commensurate with the influence these businessmen exercise with the BBC if they do not happen to be members of the BBC board of directors, and commensurate with their direct influence by preserving their interests if they are directors.

4. Taking serious steps to jam the transmission beamed to the Arab homeland, while continuing to alert people to the objectives of the BBC and its offensive anti-Arab broadcasts.

Britain, which has been seeking to improve its image ever since its soldiers left the Arab region, is not prepared now to undermine whatever prestige it has left and to appear to be impotent in the face of the Zionist currents that have an influential role in its media — and if it should forfeit such prestige it would be acting in a rash and disturbed manner that harms its interests.

It suffices for the Arab listener to know who is the top man in the BBC to decide for himself how credible the corporation can be as far as Arab issues are concerned. When on 23 March 1983 the British Government appointed Stuart Young chairman of the BBC board of directors, there appeared for the first time from among the opponents of the Conservative Party those who applauded and blessed the appointment, such as David Owen, the current leader of the Social Democratic Party and former foreign secretary in the Labor Government led by James Callaghan. Owen was known for his anti-Iraqi stands and for his support of Israel. He justified the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. He said in response to the uproar that followed Stuart Young's appointment: "The service of the Jewish community in Britain should not be a reason for excluding a prominent British figure from the highest position in the BBC."

Stuart Young is a typical businessman who combined his present political work with his chairmanship of a large financial and commercial company. He is chairman of Tesco, which has a chain of supermarkets throughout Britain. He used to be chairman of Caledonian Airways, the second biggest airline after British Airways. Ever since he grew up in London's Jewish district of Finchley he has been known for his fanatic support for the Zionist movement. It is not coincidental that the present prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, won a high majority in the byelections in this district that has a Jewish majority. Indeed, it almost appears that her request to the queen to approve the appointment of her [Thatcher's] neighbor as BBC chairman was an electoral necessity.

Young has been chairman of an Israel donations fund. He is typical of those who raised the slogan "Contribute a pound to kill an Arab." He has also been a fellow of the Institute of Certified Accountants in Israel. He is one of the prominent influential figures of the British Jewish community and directs the Central Administrative Council of the Jewish Social Services. Through this position he contributes in the direction of the *JEWISH CHRONICLE*, organ of Britain's Jewish community. He also directs economic activity with Israel through his membership of the British Trade With Israel Group. Tel Aviv University has elected him a member of its Board of Trustees, in order to give him an academic accolade. He retains his position as donations secretary in the Jewish Board of Deputies. He is a personal friend of most of Israeli prime ministers and foreign ministers and members of the Jewish Agency. Young does not disguise his special hostility toward Iraq as "one of the biggest threats to Israel."

As far as the Iraqi-Iranian war is concerned, Iran does not have the capability in the way of qualified personnel or tactics to carry out highly technical roles in the psychological war against Iraq, particularly through Western media, including the British media. Therefore one always excludes the possibility that Iran on its own is capable of having its stands and views publicized as it pleases through such media. This means that reports appearing in its favor are carried on behalf of and through institutions that are professional in carrying out such roles. A well-informed Iraqi source says: "Iraq has proof and documents showing that Zionist organizations have regularly played a role in the media in Iran's favor in the war." The BBC's position under Stuart's influence falls within such a context. All what is being broadcast and screened is followed with these suspicions in mind. The Iraqis say that Young's radio is an example of the Zionist alternative to serving Iranian goals in the field of the media and information.

Iraq has been extending facilities to BBC correspondents and reporters since the war began, yet what used to be added to their dispatches on reaching London by the editorial staff aimed to emasculate the image of Iraqi superiority in the war and to perpetrate traditional trends (playing on sectarian differences, leveling accusations against Iraq, attempting to save the Iranian side's face after every defeat, and so on and so forth). There was a clear contradiction between the correspondent's impression in the field and the comment added to his report in London.

The BBC Arabic Service has been since the mid-1970s been facing challenges that are represented by two phenomena:

First, the development of Arab broadcasting services and the increase in their credibility among Arab citizens, and the improvement in the technical performance of these services. The programs of the Arab broadcasting services have come to cover various aspects of the life of the Arab citizen and thus express his feelings and views better than 10 years ago.

Second, the emergence of rival foreign radios broadcasting in Arabic, the most prominent of which is the French Radio Monte

Carlo which in record time succeeded in gaining many listeners, particularly in the Arab East. It had succeeded in two aspects: first, the technical and engineering aspect, ensuring the strength of its transmission by having transmitters close to the Arab homeland. Second, it developed a varied pattern of programs with a quick tempo. Moreover, there is no anti-Arab trend in Radio Monte Carlo, and therefore facilities were extended to its correspondents wherever they traveled in the Arab world, enabling them to cover important developments directly, sometimes live.

In recent years there has been a fall in the number of people who listen to BBC programs. BBC programmers admit that the number of letters from the Arab world has decreased. Broadcasters working in the Arabic service have discussed the phenomenon of the fall in the number of Arab listeners and their turning away from the BBC to other radios. In view of the fact that the Arabs working in the BBC Arabic Service have a limited role, they were unable to bring about any development, not even in formal drafting. In most cases they are mere tools of implementation that are liable to extortion at any time. The Arabic Service is currently directed by a Briton called (Eric Bowman), who tries to pretend he is not hostile to Arab causes but who in any case has no control over the news and the political commentaries which are decided by the BBC's central news desk.

The Arabs who work in the Arabic service mostly prefer to work in cultural and literary programs to avoid any embarrassment they might feel when they read reports that are harmful to their countries and disseminate the stands of the Zionist enemy or Iran. Many of them resigned from the Arabic service as soon as they found work in other institutions. Others were subjected to extortion when some of them were asked to supply the BBC with information about their countries which does not fall within the framework of journalistic information. Others were pushed to adopt stands and views opposed to their countries. Such cases reveal the way the BBC's British management behaves toward people who because of their need have become embroiled in such a situation that reflected on the standard of broadcasting. There are those who acquiesced to falling into the quagmire of the anti-Arab goals of the BBC. An Arab broadcaster agreed to interview BBC Chairman Stuart Young, who declared to the Arab listener that he "is a Zionist and is proud of it." The purpose of the interview was to humiliate the Arab employees of the BBC Arabic Service and to "discipline" the Arab listener through an instrument that used to claim that it is determined to extend unbiased services but which behaved like an old woman that crouches beneath the feet of her new husband who came to her house harboring many hostilities, particularly his hostility toward the Arabs and specifically Iraq.

After all this talk there is a question that needs to be asked: Why have the Iraqis reacted so angrily and so sharply toward the BBC? Is there something that is meant to be bigger and more far-reaching than fanatic anti-Arab and anti-Iraqi propaganda? Have the Iraqis discovered a big plot, one of whose links is this propaganda campaign?

The Iraqis frankly reply that Iraq is different from Iran in the last days of the shah in response to the tapes of a new Khomeyni which the BBC broadcasts to incite people to rebellion, for if this should happen it would make the Iraqi people grant their government an additional vote of confidence. This is because the Iraqi citizen's attitude toward the BBC and the degree of confidence he has in it in 1984 is different from that of the Iranian citizen in 1978 or 1979. Then why this clear anger this time? It is because they wanted to rob the image of Iraqi superiority in the biggest battle of the Gulf war by diverting attention away from the results of the battle to other matters. It is because this media campaign coincided with information on the biggest arms deal Iran concludes with Britain since the outbreak of the war — an arms deal which Richard Luce, minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, hastened to deny by asserting that Britain maintains its declared neutrality in the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The swing is rocking between Baghdad and London and both are determined not to let go of the rope. However, those who have been swinging on the swing, particularly those with British economic interests, suffered a shock and their hearts sank because they were rocking too hard on the swing.

Palestinian Families To Receive Permit Renewals

GF181602 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 17 Apr 84 p 1

['Amid ash-Shanti report]

[Text] *AL-QABAS* has learned that a decision made at the highest level was issued to the concerned side in order to settle the situation of the Palestinians in the country and to facilitate a procedure to grant them residence permits in Kuwait.

Well-informed sources said that the Palestinian students in particular and the Arab students in general who are studying abroad and whose families reside in Kuwait will be allowed to renew their residence permits if there is evidence that they are still continuing their studies abroad, provided that their guardians are working in Kuwait. The sources stated that the new directives stipulate the possibility of changing the residence permits of the Palestinian students who have graduated from universities abroad from "guardian's reunion residence permit" to a work permit in the event they find jobs in Kuwait.

Meanwhile, Palestinian sources — in an initial response to this decision — expressed their welcome and pleasure at the stand of Kuwait in its support for the Palestinian issue and its care for the children of the Palestinian people in Kuwait.

SAUDI ARABIA

Royal Order Relieves Health Minister From Post

LD181600 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Royal Order No M/238, dated 17 Rajab 1404 H [18 April 1984], has been issued relieving the minister of health, Dr Ghazi 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Qusaybi, from his post. Another order was issued to the minister of agriculture and waters, Dr 'Abd ar-Rahman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al ash-Shaykh, to assume the acting post of the health minister temporarily, in addition to his post.

Prince Bandar Urges 'More Balance' in U.S. Policy

PM171911 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 12 Apr 84 p 20

[Tal'at Wafa report: "Prince Bandar Urges Americans To Pursue a More Balanced and Neutral Role in the Region"]

[Text] Washington — Saudi Ambassador in Washington His Royal Highness Prince Bandar ibn Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has urged the United States to promote more balance between Israel and the Arab states, especially when it comes to arms sales. Speaking at the Washington Press Club, his highness said the Arabs would go elsewhere for arms and other purchases worth $13 billion if the U.S. arms market is closed to them. He added: "We are determined to defend ourselves and we will get these arms from any source."

Prince Bandar said the cancellation of the proposed air defense missiles deal with the Saudi Kingdom and Jordan under the pressure of Israel's supporters in Congress has exposed an extremely serious trend. He added: "The Israelis are doing their very best to get us out of the U.S. market, particularly the arms market."

He pointed out that the annual volume of U.S.-Arab trade is $13 billion, which provides 600,000 job opportunities for Americans. He then wondered if a diversion of the Arab arms trade to Moscow, Paris, and London would be in the interest of Israeli security or the United States.

He added: "We are determined to defend ourselves and we will obtain the arms from any source. We prefer to get them from the United States, but the Arabs do not have to accept these tricks from Israel and its American supporters."

Prince Bandar urged the United States to play a more neutral role in the Middle East. He warned against Congress' attempts to move the U.S. Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem. He said: "We firmly believe that there should be no change in the status of Jerusalem before the question of the city, which is holy to the Muslims, Jews, and Christians, is settled through negotiations." He added that moving the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem now would have a profound and unprecedented effect on 1 billion Muslims throughout the world.

The Arabs, Prince Bandar said, feel that the United States is applying two different criteria, one for the Palestinians and the other for the rest of the world. He added that whenever a U.S. President tries to be more neutral in the Middle East, the Israelis swoop down on him.

He noted that "The U.S. role in the Middle East is important" but he also urged the Americans to think carefully about such questions as how, for example, can the U.S. policy be more consistent, continuous, broad-based, and neutral.

U.S.-Arab relations, he said, are not at their peak now. He added: "You must stop seeing us as oil and dollars and begin to see us as human beings."

He listed the following five points as being the most important factors in the search for peace in the Middle East.

1. There is no future for the weak Palestinian autonomy contained in Israel's interpretation of the Camp David treaty.

2. Saudi Arabia's objection to Camp David is not over what was said in it, but over what was left out of it, which is the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

3. The 1982 Reagan plan and the proposals approved by the Arabs in Fes, Morocco, are the only two plans proposed to the world and therefore efforts should be geared toward reconciling these two plans.

4. The peace efforts cannot succeed unless attempts to divide the Arab world into blocs come to an end.

5. U.S. determination and respect for all the peoples of the Middle East are important for the establishment of peace in the region.

Prince Bandar said that the United States should stop making conditions for dialogue with the PLO and it should recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. He expressed regret that U.S. leaders only grasp this point when they are out of office.

On Lebanon, his highness said that he is confident that current efforts to reconcile the various Lebanese sides are making progress and that the next few days will witness some movement. They are discussing major changes to confirm the legitimacy and constitutionality of the present government, he said. He also expressed the belief that President Amin al-Jumayyil has a chance of staying in office.

King Fahd Receives Message From Somalia's Siad Barre

LD181901 Riyadh SPA in English 0940 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Riyadh 18 Apr (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has received a message from Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre in connection with bilateral relations between the two countries. The message was received by Saudi Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal when he met with the Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre who arrived in Riyadh from Jidda earlier today on a visit to the Kingdom. The Somali foreign minister stated to SPA that he has discussed with His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud a number of issues of common interest. He expressed satisfaction with the talks and described the views of both sides as being identical.

U.S. Seen as Force Behind Salvadoran Embassy Move

PM171939 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 16 Apr 84 p 1

[Political editor's news analysis: "El Salvador Has Paid the Price and Moved Its Embassy to Jerusalem"]

[Text] It was officially announced in Israel yesterday that El Salvador has moved its embassy from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem. Some sources say that the step was taken quietly and without much clamor in the media. El Salvador's ambassador to

Israel simply hoisted his country's flag over the new embassy premises, thus making El Salvador the second state, after Costa Rica, to move its embassy to occupied Jerusalem, defying the feelings of 1 billion world Muslims and violating the UN resolution which declared null and void Israel's 1980 decision naming Jerusalem as its capital. Twelve Latin American states, in addition to the Netherlands, were compelled to move their embassies from Jerusalem back to Tel Aviv in compliance with the UN Resolution and out of respect for Islamic, Arab, and Palestinian rights in the holy city. It seems that, against the background of intensive Zionist activity in the United States and in Congress aimed at pressuring the U.S. Administration into moving its embassy to Jerusalem, some forces in the United States have decided to use El Salvador, the U.S. protectorate in Central America, as a bridge for the Zionist lobby in the United States to carry through its plans on Jerusalem. They want this move to be the beginning and to create some kind of pressure on other states to follow suit and take a most serious action which is bound to enrage Muslims everywhere in the world, and even endanger the interests of these states in the Islamic World.

Observers have noticed that the Salvadoran Embassy's move to Jerusalem coincided with the U.S. President's decision to release the military aid allocations for the Salvadoran Army, which is fighting a bloody war against resistance opposing the military regime there, ignoring the conditions laid down by Congress, which had frozen the aid in protest to repression in that country, and made the release of the allocations conditional on the restoration of democracy there. The White House announced that Reagan invoked his special powers in making that decision, which can only be interpreted as part of a suspect deal for which the military regime in El Salvador paid the price by moving its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Observers believe that the Zionist plot, which at present includes putting pressure on several states to move their embassies to Jerusalem, openly flirting with Zaire, Liberia, and Spain, and trying to persuade Greece to establish diplomatic relations with Israel at the ambassadorial level, makes it incumbent on the Islamic and Arab worlds to take practical steps to stem this dangerous tide, which is designed to swallow one of the most sacred Islamic holy places and bring Jerusalem by force under Zionist control to enable the demolition of Al-Aqsa Mosque and mutilation of the city's other holy shrines. Islamic action should rely on the strength of the legitimate right to take practical and effective steps and to move collectively at the international level in a bid to warn of the dangers inherent in moving the foreign embassies to Jerusalem. We should not remain silent in the face of this grave challenge and we should not be content with mere statements of resentment and condemnation.

Salvadoran Embassy Move 'Blow' to Arab Rights

GF190706 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 19 Apr 84

[From the press review]

[Text] On El Salvador's decision to transfer its embassy in the Zionist entity from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem, *AL-JAZIRAH* said in its editorial: What is meant by El Salvador's decision to transfer its embassy from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem is a provocation and defiance of the Arab and Islamic countries on the premise that they have the historical and legal right in occupied Jerusalem.

The danger in El Salvador's decision lies in that it represents a deliberate blow to Arab and Islamic rights in Jerusalem, which is in the interest of the Israeli target aimed at erasing those Arab and Islamic rights in Jerusalem from the memory of ancient, middle, modern, and contemporary history.

The paper said: We can say that El Salvador's decision to transfer its embassy in Israel to Jerusalem has not been dictated by its interests in the Arab and Islamic states as much as it has been dictated by the international powers which back Israel and want to use the small country of El Salvador to test the reaction of Arabs and Muslims to any big or small country which thinks of making a decision like that of El Salvador — and the Arabs and Muslims must pass this test.

UAE

President's Statement on U.S. Partiality Praised

GF190743 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0550 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 19 Apr (WAM) — Commenting on the echoes created by the statement of his highness the president in which he demanded that the United States end its partiality toward Israel, the newspaper *AL-WAHDAH* said that these statements "affirmed to most countries and observers that the U.S. Administration has actually begun to lose its credibility in both words and deeds in the general political arena of the region's nations."

The newspaper explained that by pursuing this deceptive and evasive policy, the United States will not have a single friend who would agree to talk politics with it, or who would trust or rely on the promises it makes because the good intention toward the Arabs is missing. The paper said that one day the United States will not find any friends to accept its advice, and this means a lot of danger in the future.

The newspaper said that the statements of his highness the president coincided with the statements of His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan, who declared a loss of confidence in American intentions in the region and declared the untruthfulness of its claimed impartiality between Israel and the Arabs — which has been proven by events and circumstances when the United States supported the aggressor against the Arab right.

The paper added that these statements also coincided with the announcement by Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, Saudi ambassador in Washington, that his country can purchase arms from anywhere in the world following the U.S. Administration's refusal to sell missiles to it and to Jordan.

After noting that the United States has adopted a clear and overt line of hostility against everything that is Arab, *AL-WAHDAH* said that the frank message the UAE president gave the U.S. envoy "expresses the view of all the Arab states' leaders, for all of them have been disappointed by all that the United States does

to their nations, and this is what encourages the Zionist enemy to implement its settlement policy in occupied Palestine."

Toward the end of its editorial, *AL-WAHDAH* stressed that it was the U.S. policy which inspired Israel to invade Lebanon, inflict the most severe damage and destruction on its residents, and detach the south from it in a manner disdained by international law and world conscience. The paper noted the Arab press comments on the president's message and said that these statement affirm "that the U.S. impartiality toward the Zionist enemy is itself a sign of hostility to the legitimate Arab rights and interests, and it will leave profoundly damaging and destructive effects so long as the United States and Israel both agree to undermine the Arab nation's rights and interests."

PDRY

Party Official Receives PLF Secretary General

GF181400 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Brother Staff Brigadier General 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the People's Supreme Council Presidium and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received at his office at noon today Brother Tal'at Ya'qub, secretary general of the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF).

During the meeting bilateral relations between the YSP and the PLF were discussed in addition to the developments in the Arab region, particularly in the Palestinian and Lebanese arenas, and the fierce imperialist, Zionist and reactionary conspiracies and plots against the Palestinian revolution aimed at striking at its struggle and unity. During the meeting Brother 'Ali 'Antar affirmed the PDRY's principled and stable stance beside the Arab Palestinian people in their struggle to restore their legal rights, to return to self-determination and establishment of an independent national state on their national land under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. He also affirmed the importance of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the Palestinian revolution factions on the basis of a struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reactionism.

For his part, Brother Tal'at Ya'qub expressed appreciation for the YSP's stances beside the Palestinian revolution and its principled and honest efforts to preserve its unity and strengthen its struggle. He also assessed the PDRY's successes in various fields. The meeting was attended by brothers Abu al-Ma'mun and Abu Fadi, members of the Front's Central Committee and Yasin Ma'tuq, representative of the front in Aden.

Foreign Ministry Denounces U.S. Moves in Nicaragua

GF181442 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] An official source at the Foreign Ministry made the following statement:

During the recent period the United States has persisted in escalating tension in the Central American region and the Caribbean to a dangerous level which threatens the security and peace of the countries and peoples of this sensitive region of the world. The continuous aggressions against Nicaragua is an expression of the hostile policy adopted by the U.S. Administration against national governments not only in Central America and the Carribean but also in other parts of the world. The violation of the Nicaragua's territorial space and waters, the mining of its ports, and the concentration of aggressions through the training, arming, and dispatching of mercenaries to Nicaraguan territory is a disgraceful violation of the principles and regulations of international law and flagrant intervention in Nicaragua's internal affairs.

The dangerous sabotage activity against Nicaragua is aimed at hindering the peace efforts made by the region's countries and is considered an act against it. The PDRY expresses its concern over the development of the situation in Central America and fiercely denounces the acts of siege and mining of Nicaragua's seaports and all acts that affect Nicaragua's sovereignty and independence. At the same time it expresses its solidarity with the Nicaraguan people and government and its support for the peaceful efforts made by Nicaragua to reduce the tension in the region and affirms its stance alongside the Government of National Reconstruction and the Nicaraguan people in their struggle to defend their sovereignty, peace, and independence, and calls on the national regimes and peaceloving powers in the world to denounce the intervention acts and stand by the just struggle of the Nicaraguan people.

Mubarak Summons Back Ambassador to El Salvador

NC182105 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2055 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, 18 Apr (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has decided to summon back to Cairo the Egyptian ambassador to El Salvador.

Al-Wafd Party Publishes Election Manifesto

PM181115 [Editorial Report] Cairo *AL-WAFD* in Arabic on 12 April 1984 publishes a special 8-page supplement containing the 15,000-word text of the Al-Wafd Party manifesto for the Egyptian parliamentary elections scheduled to take place in May.

Dealing with constitutional matters, the manifesto calls for the abolition of the present system of electing the president, whereby a single candidate is nominated by the People's Assembly whose name is then put up for approval by public referendum, replacing it with a system whereby every citizen has the right to nominate himself, and the president is directly elected by the people.

Other constitutional amendments call for rescinding Article 74 of the Constitution which empowers the president "in case of danger to national unity or the country's safety" to adopt "rapid measures" to face such dangers, because this power was used in the past to interfere with legislative matters and, during As-Sadat's regime, to suspend certain laws, dissolve associations, cancel the licenses of several newspapers, and arrest several hundred leading citizens.

On religious matters the manifesto says that the Al-Wafd Party "believes in the constitutional provision that Islam is the state religion and that the principles of Islamic Shari'ah are the principal source of legislation." It also stresses that "national unity between the two elements of the nation, the Muslims and the Copts, has always been and will remain Al-Wafd's unchanging creed."

Dealing with foreign policy the manifesto says: "The Al-Wafd Party believes that lasting and just peace cannot result from a void and cannot be the fruit of imposing armament imbalances on the countries that occupy a strategic area and have special historical, geographic, and international status. The Middle East region is a strategic area of the first order. The Arab-Israeli conflict has been imposed on it and this conflict is continuing because of Israel's reliance on force to achieve its expansionist policy in the Arab area so that it will always remain militarily stronger than all the other countries put together. Egypt and the Arab world must face this reality through a deterrent military force capable of preserving peace and achieving stability based on legality and justice under the aegis of Arab unity and solidarity..."

Referring to the Camp David accords, the manifesto says that Israel has violated the accords "in letter and in spirit with its attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, invasion of Lebanon, and occupation of its territory, killing Arab citizens in Lebanon and the West Bank, expansion in Israeli settlements on occupied Palestinian territory, and dispersing the Palestinian people who own the land and have a right to it." For this reason the Al-Wafd Party considers the Camp David agreement as "basically invalid and out of the question."

Referring to the peace treaty with Israel, the manifesto says: "Israel has no right to ask Egypt to honor its commitments under the peace treaty while itself not honoring its commitments under the treaty. It has pledged to establish a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace not only with Egypt but also in the whole Middle East, while its actions prove that the area's security and stability are the last thing on the Israeli rulers' mind. Israel has pledged to withdraw from all the Egyptian territories, but its military forces are still occupying the Egyptian Tabah area, and it refuses to evacuate it despite Egypt's intensive efforts. It has totally ignored the provisions of the peace treaty supplement concerning the establishment of full autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza. The Al-Wafd Party supports the president's declared policy of not returning the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv before Israel withdraws from Lebanon, resumes negotiations on Tabah, and full autonomy for the Palestinian Arab people in the West Bank and Gaza sector is achieved."

The peace treaty, the manifesto says, "does not detract from Egypt's commitments under the Arab League Charter and the Joint Defense Pact, in that the legitimate right to individual and collective defense is a natural and inalienable right confirmed by Article 51 of the UN Charter."

It adds: "The party believes in the need to call on all parties concerned to enter into negotiations at the first possible opportunity to regain full Egyptian sovereignty on the Sinai Peninsula by liberating it from the foreign forces stationed there, and freeing it from the special arrangements regarding the demilitarized zone and partly militarized zone."

Addressing the Arab governemnts, the manifesto calls on them "to understand our situation and appreciate the change in Egyptian policy since President Husni Mubarak took over, to reunite the Arab ranks, and to end the present division and disunity we are experiencing, and which are detrimental to our Arab problems." It also calls upon them to "immediately restore normal relations among themselves and to move earnestly toward a new era and better future by reorganizing the Arab League on a solid basis."

Referring to Egypt's Islamic position, the manifesto says: "Egypt, in its capacity as a major Arab and Islamic state, cannot isolate itself from events occuring in the Arab and Islamic world. Recently Egypt regained its place in the Arab and Islamic world. Therefore, it was inconceivable that Egypt's absence from the ICO or the Arab League meetings would last for long. Recently Egypt regained its place in the ICO and sooner or later it will regain its natural place in the Arab League, in whose birth and development Egypt played a major role."

With regard to the Palestinian problem the manifesto says: "The absence of a just and comprehensive solution to this problem continues to disturb peace and stability in our area. Without solving this problem there will be no peace or stability. The Al-Wafd Party sees the Palestinian problem as one of people and land — the problem of principles and human rights for the Palestinian Arab citizen. It is the right of this struggling people

to determine their future. The Al-Wafd Party also believes the liberation of Jerusalem from Israeli occupation is a holy cause and that it is the duty of Arab nations to devote all their capabilities and various resources to achieving these major objectives which the UN Charter and international law endorse. The party also fully supports the PLO, the sole representative of the Paletinian people."

On Egypt's African relations the manifesto stresses the importance of maintaining its historical relations with the African countries "which makes it incumbent upon Egypt not to isolate itself from the development of events on the African Continent." The party believes in the establishment of an organization "embracing the African countries overlooking the great Nile in order to rationalize the use of its waters."

With regard to nonalignment, the manifesto says that "the Al-Wafd Party looks for the closest relations with all the peace-loving countries. It renews its rejection of military alliances and foreign bases and adheres to the policy of nonalignment and positive neutrality between the Eastern camp and the Western camp, the policy which Al-Wafd declared after the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950 when Mustafa an-Nahhas' government refused to join the U.S. side and its allies." It adds: "The party believes that it is time to review our relations with the Soviet Union and resume normal diplomatic relations with it."

On economic policy the manifesto says the party believes that it is time to review our relations with the Soviet Union and resume normal diplomatic relations with it."

On economic policy, the manifesto says the party believes in an open-door economy and calls for guarantees that would reassure Arab and foreign investors in Egypt "provided investment is not contrary to Egypt's sovereignty on its resources." As a result of the open-door policy, the manifesto says, foreign- and jointly-owned banks were allowed to operate in Egypt but only a few of these have contributed to the country's economic development. Therefore, controls are needed in order to direct these banks toward investment and development.

AL-AHRAM Views 4-Point Plan For Ending Gulf War

NC190733 Cairo MENA in English 0723 GMT 19 Apr 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo, April 19 (MENA) — Pursuing its intensive diplomatic campaign for ending the bloody war in the Gulf area between Iraq and Iran, Egypt is proposing a four-point plan to bring the war to an end, reports *AL-AHRAM* in its top billing and leading front-page story.

The plan calls for a cease-fire between Iraq and Iran, raising an international force and appointing international observers to police the cease-fire, determining who was responsible for the start of the war and who was responsible for its continuation, resolving the conflict by arbitration, mediation or international negotiations.

President Mubarak despatched envoys with messages to the leaders of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh in connection with the plan, urging the convocation of an extraordinary meeting of the non-aligned nations' ministers of foreign affairs and then proposing it to the Security Council as a plan sponsored by the non-aligned group. President Mubarak will send further messages to a number of leaders of non-aligned nations, notably Yugoslavia.

Mubarak Sends Messages to Pakistan, Bangladesh

NC181905 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Ambassador 'Abd ar-Ra'uf ar-Ridi, director of international organizations at the Foreign Ministry, left Cairo this evening on his way to Pakistan to covey a message from President Husni Mubarak to Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. Ambassador ar-Ridi will then leave for Bangladesh to convey a similar message from President Mubarak to President Mohammad Ershad.

The two messages are within the efforts and consultations undertaken by the Arab Republic of Egypt with the nonaligned countries to stop the Iraqi-Iranian war. President Mubarak sent similar messages to Indian prime minister Indira Gandhi and to the leaders of Indonesia and Malaysia. Ambassador ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid, assistant foreign minister, left yesterday carrying these messages.

Spanish Tourism Minister Arrives for Talks

NC181907 Cairo MENA in English 1753 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, April 18 (MENA) — Spanish Tourism Minister Enrique Carlos Baron [title as received] arrived here tonight to take part in drawing up a protocol of Egyptian-Spanish tourism cooperation

He will start talks tomorrow with his Egyptian counterpart Tawfiq 'Abduh Isma'il.

Baron and his delegation will have a sightseeing tour of Luxor as part of his five-day stay.

He was received at Cairo International Airport by the Egyptian minister of tourism.

Briefs

Outgoing Kampuchean Envoy — State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali met today with Ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea Chan Youran, on the occasion of the end of the latter's tour of duty. The meeting dealt with the developments in Kampuchea following the recent military operations there, besides discussing arrangements for the visit of Prince Sihanouk to Egypt in July, at the invitation of President Husni Mubarak. [Text] [Cairo MENA in English 1130 GMT 19 Apr 84 NC]

Armed Forces Communique No 1,439 - 18 April

JN181700 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1605 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Apr (INA) — Iraqi fighter aircraft have attacked Iranian troop concentrations in the east of Basra sector of operations, scoring direct and effective hits. All our fighter aircraft returned safely to base.

Communique No 1,439 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command here this evening stated that Iraqi helicopter gunships also raided Iranian positions in the east of Basra and east Tigris sectors of oeprations, inflicting on the enemy losses in life. All our helicopter gunships returned safely to base.

The communique stated that the Iranian regime's artillery today shelled Mandali, Basra, and Zurbatiyah and its suburbs. As a result of the shelling, one house was damaged in Mandali and several civilian properties were damaged in Basra and Zurbatiyah. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,439 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Fully confident in confronting the racist enemies, deterring them, and scoring more victories over their aggressor forces, our valiant Armed Forces continue their triumphant activities on land, at sea, and in the air. The results yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. At dawn today, two large naval targets were discovered in the area between Bushehr port and Khark Island. In a coordinated and successful operation, our valiant naval units and naval aircraft attacked the two enemy targets, scoring direct and effective hits. At 0400 this morning, one of the naval targets which was sailing between Khark Island and Bushehr port was destroyed. The other target was destroyed in the anchorage area in the Bushehr port. Our attacking forces saw with the naked eye the flames engulfing these targets from all sides. All our naval units and our naval aircraft returned safely to base, praise be to God. This blow dealt to the enemy comes to confirm our valiant Armed Forces capability in continuing to impose their siege on the prohibited naval military zone, and to strike at and destroy any naval target which approaches this area and seeks to enter it.

2. Formations of our daring fighter aircraft today dealt fierce blows to enemy positions, units, and troop concentrations in the areas opposite our forward units positions in the east of Basra sector of operations, scoring direct and effective hits. All our fighter aircraft returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. Our able helicopter gunships today raided enemy units and troop concentrations in the east of Basra and east Tigris sectors of operations, inflicting on the enemy losses in life and equipment. Known enemy losses amount to two personnel assembly points and one troop concentration destroyed. All our helicopter gunships returned safely and triumphantly to base.

4. One of our forward units confronted an enemy patrol which tried to approach its forward positions east of Basra. Our forces captured one enemy element and killed the rest. In another area in the same sector, one stockpile of hardware was destroyed.

5. One of our forward units pounded several enemy positions opposite their positions in the east Tigris sector of operations with all types of weapons, setting several positions on fire.

6. One infantry position was destroyed and its occupants were killed and one hardwarestockpile was also destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.

7. The racist Khomeyniite enemy today shelled Basra, Mandali, and Zurbatiyah and its suburbs with heavy artillery. As a result of the enemy shelling, one house was damaged in Mandali and several civilian properties were damaged in Basra and Zurbatiyah.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 18 April 1984

President Encouraged Jordan-USSR Contacts

GF171402 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 16 Apr 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Diplomatic sources have said that during his recent visit to Baghdad, King Husayn briefed President Saddam Husayn on his contacts with the Soviets. The sources said that the Iraqi president encouraged the Jordanian king to visit [Moscow], particularly following the U.S. stance toward Jordan and the PLO.

The sources also pointed out that Saudi Arabia supports the convening of the Jordanian-Soviet summit during the period of the U.S. elections.

Richard Murphy Arrives in Amman 19 Apr
JN191112 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Amman — Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, arrived in Amman this morning on a 2-day visit to Jrodan. During the visit Murphy will meet with His Majesty King Husayn and a number of senior officials.

Parliamentarians Meet Soviet Friendship Group
JN181646 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Amman, 18 Apr (PETRA) — Ahmad al-Lawzi, president of the Senate and 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives, received separately today in the senate building the Jordanian-Soviet friendship delegation headed by Makhmut Kurbanov, minister of light industry in the Uzbek SSR.

Al-Lawzi and Al-Fayiz expressed the sentiments of affection and friendship that Jordan holds for the Soviet Union. They also expressed Jordan's appreciation of the Soviet principled stand on the side of the Arabs and against Israeli expansionist aggressive policy and the Soviet Union's continued calls for an end to Israeli occupation of Arab territory occupied in 1967.

Talks also focused on means for developing parliamentary and cultural cooperation between the two countries.

The two meetings were attended by a number of senators and representatives, as well as the Soviet ambassador in Amman.

Husayn Receives Soviet Official, Tunisian Minister
JN181919 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received in the Royal Hashemite Court today Ahmad bin 'Arafah, Tunisian minister of state for international cooperation, who conveyed a verbal message to his majesty from the Tunisian president. The message deals with joint cooperation between Jordan and Tunisia.

The meeting was attended by Jawad al-'Anani; industry, trade and tourism minister; and the Tunisian ambassador in Amman.

His majesty also received this evening Makhmut Kurbanov, minister of light industry in Uzbek SSR.

The meeting was attended by Bahjat at-Talhuni, president of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society and the Soviet ambassador in Amman.

King Husayn Meets U.S. Congressional Delegation
JN181929 Amman Televison Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received in the Royal Hashemite Court this evening a U.S. House of Representatives delegation. His majesty reviewed developments in the Middle East crisis since 1967.

His majesty explained Jordan's views toward U.S. policy in the Middle East through the stages of the deteriorating regional situation. His majesty explained the Arab stand in general and the Jordanian stand in particular, for achieving a just and lasting peace. His majesty pointed out that the Israeli stand is becoming more intransigent in view of U.S. military, political, and financial aid to Israel. He explained how Israel has changed from a state calling for peace before 1967, into a state practicing colonialism financed by the United States after the 1967 war.

His Majesty King Husayn stressed that peace can only be achieved on the basis of peace in exchange for land as stipulated in UN Security Council Resolution No 242.

His majesty said this principle is not subject to negotiation and that the negotiations we understand are those which revolve around the implementation of this principle and which guarantee the return of occupied Arab territory, foremost of which is occupied Arab Jerusalem because it is an indivisible part of the occupied Arab territories.

His majesty stressed that any solution to the Palestinian question must include the Palestinians themselves.

The meeting was attended by Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Court, and 'Adnan abu 'Awdah, court minister .

AR-RA'Y Views Meeting
JN190836 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 19 Apr 84 pp 1, 22

[Editorial: "Will U.S. Congressmen Respect Facts?"]

[Text] During yesterday's meeting between His Majesty King Husayn and a delegation from the U.S. House of Representatives, the members of the delegation listened to his majesty's detailed explanation of developments in the Palestinian question since the 1967 Israeli aggression, and of Israeli and U.S. practices that attended this question up to this day. King Husayn also affirmed that there can be no compromise on the principle of "land in exchange for peace," and that any peace negotiations must be geared toward the implementation of this principle, which includes all occupied Palestinian territory,headed by Arab Jersualem.

Thus the U.S. congressional delegation has been given the opportunity to acquaint itself with the picture from all its aspects and also with the Jordanian concept on how to settle the question and achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the area, a concept which enjoys unanimous Arab support.

Needless to say, this is not the first U.S. congressional delegation to be acquainted with the facts. Jordan has spared no effort on many previous occasions in receiving delegations from both houses of the U.S. Congress, and has not hesitated in providing them with a detailed explanation of the question and expressing the sincere Arab desire for peace, based on regaining the usurped territory. Jordan has also spared no effort in warning against the dangers that might overwhelm the region and threaten world peace if efforts are not concerted to put an end to Israeli intransigence and make Israel accept the principle of land in exchange for peace.

And now that all the facts have been placed before them, the U.S. Congressmen will no longer have any excuse not to undertake their responsibility of saving collapsing U.S. credibility by virtue of their role in U.S. decisionmaking.

We have to be frank with these people, including the guest U.S. congressional delegation, and point out the gravity of the regrettable, abnormal practice of using the U.S. Congress as an arena for vilifying Jerusalem and threatening to transfer the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerualem, and of the U.S. congressional role in lavishing Israel with aid, used to entrench Israeli occupation of the usurped Palestinian territory and to obstruct the restoration of peace and stability to the area.

The U.S. congressmen assume direct responsibility in rectifying congressional trends and practices in such a way as to enable the United States to regain its credibility and prestige. The facts now in their hands are a trust which cannot be disavowed or ignored. Unless these people assume this responsibility, their trips to the area will be no more than that of a tourist. The Arabswill then have the right to wonder if they really deserve the time that officials spare to receive them, and the efforts that they exert to explain the facts to them.

Al-Asad-Al-Jumayyil Meeting Viewed

JN190723 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 19 Apr 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Damascus Meeting and the Possibilities of Relaxation in Lebanon," *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* says: Although the armed conflict in Lebanon has already exhausted its purposes, and the bases for the solution to the Lebanese problem have become clear to all sides, Lebanon is still at the mercy of military strife. The continued violation of the cease-fire agreement along the contact lines in Beirut and the mountain area does not reflect a lack of desire to achieve a solution as much as it reflects the pressure to improve negotiation positions and to dictate terms to others.

The fact that cannot be ignored concerning the Lebanese issue is that what has been agreed upon at the reconciliaton conference in Lausanne will not be achieved by military skirmishes and political blackmail, but through negotiation and mutual understanding. The agreement on a cease-fire and the consolidation of stability should create the proper climate for more contacts, meetings, and internal dialogue that would lead to adequate means for tackling the situation and eliminating the mutual distrust and fear that have so far prevented the implementation of the agreements reached from time to time.

The paper adds: The continuation of armed struggle without a purpose is not only unreasonable, but also cannot be in the interest of any Lebanese or Arab side in the long run. So long as all the Lebanese sides have agreed to a solution on the basis of Lebanese-Syrian accord, the continuation of political procrastination and military strife cannot but lead to the ruin and further disintegration of Lebanon. Perhaps, the meeting between the Syrian and Lebanese presidents, which is now attended by noticeable activity to observe the cease-fire, disengage the forces, and reactivate the observation committees along the contact lines, would serve as a prelude to break the deadlock and place all sides on the course of reconciliation. Syria, which has influence on all sides, including President al-Jumayyil, can put an end to the attempts to tamper with Lebanon's capabilities, make all Lebanese sides stop gambling with the destiny of the Lebanese people, and place the interests of the Lebanese homeland above all other considerations. Junblatt's agreement to join a national accord government, after his well-known rigid stand on this issue, could also be an encouraging sign toward the formation of an executive authority that can deal with the chaotic circumstances prevailing in Lebanon.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B concludes: Will the meeting between Al-Asad and Al-Jumayyil in Damascus lead to the creation of an executive working mechanism that can breathe life into the Lausanne principles and resolutions? This is what everyone expects, especially since the Lebanese civil war and also Syrian patience have been exhausted. The continuation of the conflict in this manner while, Israel is still present in Lebanon may not serve the Syrian objectives in Lebanon. It also will not be in the interest of Lebanon or the Arabs. This explains the optimism over the possibility of a new relaxation after the Damascus meeting.

Firm Action by Jerusalem Committee Urged

JN190947 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 19 Apr 84 p 1

[Editorial: "How To Save Jerusalem"]

[Text] The extraordinary meeting which will be held by the Jerusalem Committee in Fes today takes place amid grave reports about direct threats to Judaize the holy city, expel its Arab inhabitants, destroy its Islamic and Arab landmarks, and transfer foreign embassies there on the assumption that it is the capital of the Zionist entity. These grave reports also speak of the continuation of excavations whose purpose is to bring about the collapse of Al-Aqsa Mosque and to build a temple in its place.

While we do not doubt the intentions of the states which will meet in Fes, we believe that such impending dangers and the measures taken by the occupation authorities to transfer the Salvadoran Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, as they did before in the case of the Costa Rican Embassy, as well as the pressure being exerted by pro-Israeli congressmen to transfer the U.S. Embassy to the holy city cannot be confronted by 2 days of discussions and meetings, but need continuous efforts and solid and effective

stands as part of a joint Arab stand backed by Islamic action that are compatible with the real danger facing the holy city and all occupied Palestinian territory.

The Jerusalem Committee has held many meetings and adopted several resolutions and recommendations, but all that did not deter the Zionist enemy or stop its Judaization measures and excavations to destroy the Al-Aqsa Mosque and Islamic and Christian holy places. Therefore, the extraordinary meeting which will begin today will not achieve any practical results unless there is a general visualization of the enormous dangers to which the holy city is exposed and an Arab and Islamic determination to carry out all the resolutions and recommendations, including the reconsideration of Arab and Islamic relations with the United States in particular and any country that succumbs to Zionist blackmail and transfers its embassy to Jerusalem. There should be an Arab and Islamic readiness to make sacrifices for the sake of saving the holy city from the dark fate that threatens it.

A single practical step taken by the Arab states will be more eloquent than all the resolutions and recommendations and more effective than any threat, that does not turn into a tangible fact, face Israeli measures, and make all world nations take Arab and Islamic revenge into serious consideration.

We hope that the Jerusalem Committee will come out with a unified stand and logical practical steps to help save Jerusalem from being lost and before it is too late.

AD-DUSTUR Comments on Transfer of Embassies

JN190939 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 19 Apr 84 p 24

["The International Horizon" column headlined "A Summit Conference for Jerusalem" signed by "Jabir"]

[Text] It is no longer acceptable or permissible to see the Arab countries — represented by the Arab League — satisfied with only the condemnation of the transfer of foreign embassies from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem. The issue is not one of the mere transfer of an embassy to an occupied city, which should not be subjected to any change in its historical and demographic nature in accordance with the international laws and charters; it is an issue that defies and provokes the feelings of both the Arabs and Muslims, and belittles their abilities and will to face the challenge to reply decisively in the appropriate manner.

We may not be much interested in the decision the fascist regime in El Salvador adopted vis-a-vis the transfer of its embassy to occupied Jerusalem for the sake of getting U.S. and Israelimilitary aid — which would help it escalate its repressive acts against its people and expand the massacres perpetrated by death squads against Salvadoran women and children. However, a decision adopted by the U.S. Congress, the highest legislative authority in the United States, should be met with a decisive reply; a reply that would constitute a true beginning in defining the Arab world's relations with the other countries in accordance with these countries' stands toward the Arab issue.

We realize that Jerusalem is an occupied city and that Israel can do with it whatever it wants, and call it what it likes under an occupation that attaches no importance to international laws and human rights. However, we also realize at the same time that had it not been for huge U.S. economic and military aid, Israel could not have managed to continue its occupation of Jerusalem or any other Arab city. Therefore, any congressional decision to transfer the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem will represent new, serious dimensions in the absolute U.S. support for Israel and in the U.S. antagonization of the Arabs, the provocation of their feelings, and the belittlement of their rights.

The Arab League, in its current situation, is perhaps unable to adopt an appropriate decision in case the Congress approves of the transfer of the embassy. The Arab League is the captive of the Arab will, obstructed by fragmentation and division. The reply should come from an Arab summit conference even if it is held merely to discuss the U.S. blackmail [al-khuwwah] and Arab-U.S. relations in general in light of the recent U.S. escalation in blatant bias toward Israel.

Al-Jumayyil Travels to Damascus for Summit Talks

Summit Topics Outlined

NC182226 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Official sources tonight outlined the most important subjects to be discussed at the Lebanese-Syrian summit. The sources said that talks in the political field will center on the broad outlines of political reforms, particularly those points currently under dispute, in order to bring views on them closer preparatory to forming a national unity government. The talks will also deal with the question of the south on the bases of the last cabinet decision in March that noted the Lebanese Government would ensure stability and peace for the south and ensure Israeli withdrawal from the area.

The same sources said Lebanon is eager to coordinate its stance with Syria on the current situation in the south, particularly as the Lebanese draft resolution presented tonight before the UN Security Council has met with difficulties from some great powers.

In the security field, the summit will review the steps achieved following the Lausanne conference and formation of the Higher Political Security Committee, and the beginning of the disengagement of forces plan. Lebanon is also eager to coordinate with Syria to ensure a final and absolute cease-fire and give the security question the political backing it urgently needs.

The sources added that the formation of a government of national unity is necessary because it provides political backing for the consolidation of the cease-fire. The official sources also noted that President al-Jumayyil has his perception of development and social reform because following the recent events, the concentration of efforts on development and social reform will be as important as political reform, and because social security is as important as political and military security.

The official sources expect that separate meetings will be held during the summit between the Lebanese and Syrian presidents, while members of the Lebanese delegation will hold side talks.

The sources disclosed that President al-Jumayyil today contacted all members of the National Dialogue Conference, namely, former President Camille Sham'un; former President Sulayman Franjiyah; former Prime Ministers 'Adil 'Usayran, Rashid Karami, and Sa'ib Salam; Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil; Nabih Birri; and Walid Junblatt. These contacts dealt with the Lebanese-Syrian summit and subjects that Presidents al-Jumayyil and al-Asad will discuss.

Other Participants Named

NC190835 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil left Beirut for Damascus this morning to meet with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad at a bilateral summit during which they will discuss the general situation in Lebanon and the development of bilateral relations. President al-Jumayyil is accompanied by an official delegation including Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim and [presidential] advisers Jean 'Ubayd and Muhammad Shuqayr.

Informed sources said Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri will send an envoy to Damascus today with a message to Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. The sources added that former ministers Khalid Junblatt and Marwan Hamadah left for Damascus at dawn today to follow up the preliminary results of the meetings between presidents Al-Jumayyil and Al-Asad.

Shi'ite Council May Send Delegation to Summit

NC181840 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The legislative and executive committees of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council today held a joint meeting under the chairmanship of Vice Chairman Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din. After the meeting the following statement was issued:

The Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council studied all aspects of the general political situation, the fragmentation in the country, the danger facing the country at all levels, territorial integrity, and the unity of the people and institutions. The talks dealt at length and in depth with the serious situation in southern Lebanon and the Israeli practices there and attempts to isolate the south from other parts of Lebanon. The south has become a real detention camp where the ugliest forms of oppression, persecution, and humiliation are being used against the Lebanese people individually and collectively, and against whole villages. New savage methods have been used in Jibshit and in An-Numayriyah as well as in dozens of other villages. This seriously raises the question of the fate of the south as part of the Lebanese territory and the future of Lebanese in the south.

The council reiterated its stance calling for the deployment of UN Forces in southern Lebanon and increasing their strength and effectiveness, and for reopening the Coastal Highway from and to the south and deploying UN Forces along this highway. The council expressed its surprise that the UN Security Council has been unable to endorse this. The Shi'ite Council once again urged the UN Security Council's member states to respond to this request, particularly with respect to freedom of movement along the Coastal Highway for Lebanese to and from the south.

The council reviewed the possible convening of the Lebanese-Syrian summit as announced. It welcomes this summit and wishes it success in achieving the desired ends concerning the Lebanese situation. The council believes that the question of the south and the blockade and isolation from which the south is suffering must be thoroughly discussed at the summit so that efforts and stances will lead to approving the deployment of UN Forces along the Coastal Highway to and from the south so as to lift the blockade and implement Resolution 425 for the deployment of UN forces throughout the south.

The council noted the criminal attempts against His Eminence Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din and considered the attempts as aimed against the whole Shi'ite Islamic community

as well as against the council's directives and stances regarding the occupied south or the question of the homeland. The council strongly denounced and condemned these attempts. It stressed that these attempts will not affect the council's course and inclination, but will heighten its adherence to them.

Meanwhile, the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council is considering the possibility of sending a delegation to Damascus to convey to the Lebanese-Syrian summit the facts and dimensions of the southern question.

Islamic Meeting Welcomes Lebanese-Syrian Summit

NC181558 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1505 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Former prime ministers, present deputies, and ministers held their weekly Islamic meeting at 1000 today at Dar Al-Fatwa. The meeting was chaired by the Mufti of the Republic Shaykh Hasan Khalid. Participants welcomed the convening of the expected Lebanese-Syrian summit and they stressed on the importance of priority to be given to the liberation of the south, west Al-Biqa', and Iqlim Al-Kharrub from Israeli occupation. They also called for the establishment of a security where justice and equality prevail. Finally they called for an open dialogue between the various Lebanese political factions.

Opposition Source on Choices Before Al-Jumayyil

NC181850 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] A political source who took part in the recent talks in Beirut and Damascus, today told the Voice of the Mountain that the [Lebanese-Syrian] summit conference will be affected by various local and regional considerations. The nationalist forces are truly serious in ending the crisis and achieving conciliation. They are joined in this goal by the Syrian and sincere Arab authorities, in addition to the clear Soviet stand of support for inter-Lebanese conciliation and strengthening Syria's steadfastness against the recent Israeli and U.S. threats.

The source added that the ball is now in the regime's court. Amin al-Jumayyil has to choose between the Syrian initiative and [Lebanese] national views on the one hand and the Israeli and U.S. promises aimed at supporting Ba'bda and the Phalange Party's divisive and suicidal program on the other.

Disengagement of Forces To Be Implemented 19 Apr

NC181911 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] At its meeting this afternoon, the quadripartite Security Committee approved the disengagement of forces agreement which will be implemented tomorrow.

Security Committee Decisions

NC181951 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] At the end of its meeting this evening, the Security Arrangements Committee decided the following:

1. To effect a comprehensive cease-fire at 2100 today.
2. To call on information media to stop information campaigns and to appeal to those responsible for these media to contribute to calming the atmosphere and to support the disengagement of forces.
3. To set 1200 tomorrow, Thursday, as the time for the deployment of the observers in their respective posts under the supervision of the Security Arrangements Committee and the assisting committees.
4. To start deploying buffer forces composed of Internal Security Forces as of Friday morning.
5. In addition to the personal invitation communicated by phone to the officers and reservists, the committee renews its invitation to them to report for duty as from 0800 tomorrow, Thursday, in one of the two offices of the committee in the [words indistinct] building or in the hippodrome.

The Security Arrangements Committee met at 1630 today at its permanent headquarters in the hippodrome. All the committee members and Colonel Salim Wakim, representative of the Directorate General of the Internal Security Forces, attended the meeting. The committee received the observers commission which was recently formed of reserve officers. The conferees discussed the task of this commission and the selection of its permanent headquarters. After the observers commission left, the committee discussed the disengagement of forces process and made decisions as mentioned above.

Cease-Fire Violated

NC182030 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] In a series of cease-fire agreements, the quadripartite Security Arrangements Committee declared a new cease-fire agreement as of 2100 tonight. It appears this agreement will not be any more successful than the previous ones; it was announced that the cease-fire was violated when several shells landed on residential areas.

Israelis Reportedly Vacating Sidon Government House

NC181759 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The Israeli forces in Sidon this morning removed the contents of the Government House and were seen dismantling the transmission antenna on the roof. The detainees held by the Israeli Forces were moved to an unknown destination. As of this afternoon, the occupation forces were still in the Government House. Official sources have not been notified as to whether these forces will hand the building over to the southern army or the legitimate authorities.

Beirut-Cyprus Shipping Line in Operation

NC190606 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] To facilitate movement between Beirut and the outside world, a ship with some passengers aboard arrived at the military beach in Beirut from Limassol, Cyprus at noon yesterday. The ship will transport other passengers to Larnaca today. The customs and public security departments established in the area searched the passengers and completed their formalities. This port will operate temporarily until Beirut international airport and Beirut port are reopened.

Birri on Shipping Line

NC181830 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Outlining the reasons for operating a shipping service between Beirut and Larnaca, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri said: The economic blockade against Beirut and restrictions on the freedom of movement continue. Despite the nationalist forces' attempts to reopen Beirut International Airport and seaport, the regime persists in maintaining the blockade. Therefore, commercial companies have offered to transport passengers from Beirut overseas using the military swimming area jetty in West Beirut for transporting passengers between Beirut and Larnaca. It should be clear, however, that we absolutely reject any transportation other than by land between West Beirut and the south because this question is of national importance.

On receiving this offer, we contacted 'Isam Haydar, the Higher Customs Council director, the airport's public security director, and the Army and Internal Security Forces commands in Beirut to carry out their lawful duties so that no questions would be raised. This temporary step will calm the situation. It will end as soon as the airport and seaport are reopened. In fact, a passenger ship has arrived in Beirut from Larnaca and was met by the appropriate officials.

Junblatt's Residence Fired on; No Casualties

NC182248 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Violation of the cease-fire announced this evening by the Security Arrangements Committee has continued to this hour. Clashes on the various axes in Beirut, southern suburb, and mountain are continuing, intermittently escalating and subsiding. It has been learned that the residence of Walid Junblatt, the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] leader, came under fire this evening. No casualties or damage were caused. Various personalities flocked to Junblatt's residence to deounce the incident and condemn the aggression. A statement isssued by a PSP official said: At a time when efforts are being exerted to stengthen the national position, the agents of the organs [al-ajhizah] and counterforces are continuing their abortive attempts to undermine the firm national position. Naturally, such attempts will not affect our steadfastness which should especially characterize the position of the national forces front. The political battle is entering its most delicate and serious stages.

6th Brigade Not To Respond to False Accusations

NC181630 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1505 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The 6th Brigade of the Lebanese Army issued a communique today in which it declared that it would not respond to false accusations and cheap lies obvsiously designed to create confusion and break down high morale. The communique said that ever since the closure of the airport for reasons obvious and which have nothing to do with the security of people travelling from the eastern sector, and ever since the 6th Brigade assumed security responsibility in West Beirut to prevent strikes and trouble, the brigade has been the target of false reports and accusations broadcast by private radio stations.

Media attacks on the 6th Brigade coincided with shelling of military positions in an obviously coordinated attempt to foil all efforts to provide security for the public in West Beirut. The communique pointed out that the same media involved in an effort to undermine confidence in the 6th Brigade and to work for the handing over of responsibility for the security of public installations to other forces. [sentence as heard]

The communique stressed that the brigade expected further malicious campaigns or false reports and unfounded rumors which would seek to raise questions. The brigade has decided not to respond to this cheap form of propaganda in order that it might safeguard the role and the reputation of the Armed Forces.

Lebanese Front Meets; Sham'un Calls for Unity

NC181551 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1505 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The Lebanese Front held its weekly meeting this morning, chaired by former President Camille Sham'un and attended by Deputy Pierre al-Jumayyil, Deputy Edward Hunayn, Dr Fu'ad Afram Bustani, Dr Charles Malik, and Fadi Afram. Following the meeting, Mr Sham'un expressed hope that a cabinet of national unity would be formed in a bid to resolve the dispute among the Lebanese political factions. The former president called on the concerned parties to unite ranks and seek observance of the cease-fire agreement and remedy to the economic crisis. On his part, Deputy Pierre al-Jumayyil stressed for unity, sovereignty, and independence of Lebanon.

Israeli Posts Attacked; An-Numayriyah Under Siege

NC181739 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Lebanese Nationalist Resistance Forces last night attacked an Israeli post on An-Numayriyah's eastern access and another post in Al-'Aqbiyah with rocket propelled grenades. The damage caused was unknown because the occupation forces have sealed off the area. An-Numayriyah is besieged for the 6th successive day by the Israeli forces.

Israeli Forces Tighten Siege of Southern Town
NC190633 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Reports from southern Lebanon indicate that the Israeli forces have tightened the siege of M'arakah town with tanks and infantry supported by helicopters. The Israeli forces have also arrested a number of inhabitants of the town, which is still under siege.

1 Killed, 5 Wounded by Southern Army in Sidon
NC181735 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY's correspondent in the south reports that at 1445 today men of the so-called southern army of Lebanon opened intensive fire on citizens in Sidon near the port, killing Ma'mun al-Baba 14, and wounding five others. Subsequently the Israeli enemy's intelligence men cordoned off the area, searched the citizens, and checked identity cards. This action is part of the repressive practices by Israeli occupation forces and their agents in the area.

Khuri: No Defense Ministry-Southern Army Connection
NC190617 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Defense Minister 'Isam Khuri emphasized yesterday that there is no connection between his ministry and the so-called southern army of Lebanon. He said the Defense Ministry has no contacts with this army and it will not be responsible for any actions by its men or officials. Minister Khuri affirmed that the government's policy has been and still is one of no cooperation with or recognition of the local organizations and armies. He said the state does not see an alternative to the army's deployment in all Lebanon, particularly in the south.

Birri, Arab League Official Discuss S. Lebanon
NC181555 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1505 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri received today a telephone contact from the assistant secretary general of the Arab League, As'ad al-As'ad. The call concerned the marketing of southern produce to Arab markets. It was agreed upon Birri's request to establish an information committee within the Arab League. The committee would continuously monitor the events in south Lebanon in light of the Israeli occupation offenisve and circulate reports on them throughout the Arab world.

Birri also received another telephone contact from Health and Social Affairs Minister 'Adnan Muruwwah. Both men agreed on laying the cornerstone for the Southern Suburb Public Hospital tomorrow, the event which would take place in the presence of Ja'farite Mufti 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan, the director of Burj al-Barajinah Municipality, and representatives of the Amal Movement.

Later today Birri met with former Minister Marwan Hamadah. The two assessed the latest contacts after setting of the date for the Lebanese-Syrian summit.

President al-Jumayyil Arrives in Damascus 19 Apr
JN190938 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil arrived in Damascus at 1015 today. President Hafiz al-Asad headed those who received President al-Jumayyil at Damascus International Airport. Al-Jumayyil was also welcomed by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, and Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar'.

After Al-Asad had greeted his guest and presented his well-wishers to him, the two presidents went to the dais and the Lebanese and Syrian national anthems were played. Meanwhile, a 21-gun salute was fired. The two presidents then inspected a guard of honor, after which President al-Jumayyil shook hands with the deputy prime ministers for services and economic affairs, the ministers, and the heads of the Arab and foreign diplomatic corps in Damascus.

At the end of the reception ceremony, the two presidents left for the guest palace in an official motorcade.

Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil is accompanied by a delegation made up of Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim and Presidential advisers Jean 'Ubayd and Muhammad Shuqayr.

Closed Meeting With Al-Asad
JN191142 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] The Syrian and Lebanese sides have held a meeting attended by both countries' presidents, and Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar', Lebanese Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim, and Lebanese presidential advisers Jean 'Ubayd and Muhammad Shuqayr.

At 1200 today, Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil arrived at the Presidential Palace where President Hafiz al-Asad received him. Talks between them began in a closed meeting.

At 1215 today, the Syrian and Lebanese sides held a meeting in the office of Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. It was attended on the Syrian side by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar', and on the Lebanese side by Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim and presidential adviser Jean 'Ubayd.

Papers on Lebanese Unity
JN190747 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Press review]

[Text] In today's editorial, the newspaper *AL-BA'TH* says: Eyes today are directed to the Syrian-Lebanese summit in Damascus. Hopes are pinned on its anticipated results in realization of the fact that the Damascus-Beirut meetings have always consecrated the positive points in the march for a solution in Lebanon and have fostered a good climate with which the road to national Lebanese accord can be followed.

The paper adds: It is true that Syria has a role and influence in Lebanon and that all admit the effectiveness and capability of the Syrian role. However, this does not at all rule out the role the Lebanese nationalist forces can play themselves in dealing with their own affairs. Syria places all its capabilities in the service of the Lebanese people's real national interests as represented in Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, unity of land and people, Arab affiliation, and abidance by the commitments stipulated by Arab treaties and by its Arab League membership.

Toward this end, Syria is untiringly struggling to rescue twin Lebanon from fratricide, put a final end to any resort to arms, and support all the sincere efforts aimed at finding a formula for national coexistence that does not allow for privileges or hegemony of one faction over the other, or the formula of victor and vanquished on the one homeland's land where there can be no alternative to the unity of the people and territorial sovereignty.

There is no doubt that all sincere cooperation between Syria and Lebanon is in the interest of both. This is a firm historical lesson. The other lesson clearly means that any alienation from Syria and the Arabs and any wagering on foreign forces would harm the interests of Lebanon and Syria as well as those of all the Arabs. It would also be a losing wager whose end would be an inevitable downfall.

Concluding, *AL-BA'TH* says: For Lebanon to march along the road of accord unhampered, it should proceed from the uncontested fact that it should be liberated from the Israeli occupation and the entire south restored without any restrictions or conditions. The Lebanese brothers, who unanimously expressed confidence in Syria and its noble leader Struggler Hafiz al-Asad to help Lebanon and extend it aid, realize Syria will be up to their confidence. They will find out that Syria will always be on Lebanon's side, offering it all possible for the sake of liberation and attainment of national accord.

Prior to the convocation of the new Syrian-Lebanese summit, we say the road between Damascus and Beirut has always been the shortest of roads and the most useful. Common issues cannot pass and bear fruit except via this road, the Damascus-Beirut road, which can have no other stations.

In its "Behind the News," the newspaper *TISHRIN* writes: We in Syria want a larger and more important role for Lebanon. We want the new Lebanon to be great in its Arab role toward the current conflict in the region between the Arab nationalist forces led by Syria on the one hand, and Israel and Washington on the other.

Facts prove that by its occupation of Lebanon Israel wanted to partition it and obtain a new piece of Arab land. It also wanted to jeopardize the security of Syria and the Arab world from their own territory. The United States, which sent its forces and NATO forces to Lebanon by means of the 17 May accord, wanted to use this country as a new springboard against Syria, which is resisting the U.S. hegemony in the Arab region. It did

not at all come to help Lebanon. Washington insulted all Lebanon when it shelled the steadfast Lebanese people from their shores. It undermined the Lebanese people's role by committing aggression on the Syrian Army from Lebanon.

Naturally, Syria does not want Lebanon to remain weak. It hopes that all the Lebanese will follow the path of detente and sound solution.

Further on Al-Asad's Meeting With USSR's Brutents

JN181622 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] At 1230 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Karen Brutents, deputy chairman of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and the accompanying delegation. The meeting was attended by USSR Ambassador in Damascus Vladimir Yukhin. Brutents conveyed the greetings of Konstantin Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo to the president. The president asked him to convey his greetings to Chernenko, the USSR leaders, and the friendly Soviet people.

During the meeting, they discussed the development of the situation in the region and issues of cooperation and bilateral relations between Syria and the Soviet Union. Brutents referred to the high position and respect the president enjoys in the Soviet Union and the appreciation of the Soviet circles on all levels for the president and his role in leading Syria, a role that made Syria a force able to defeat the imperialist and Zionist plans in the region. He also stressed the USSR's support for Syria and its satisfaction with the development of relations of cooperation and friendship between the two sides.

The president expressed satisfaction with the existing relations between Syria and the Soviet Union, based on the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, and his appreciation for the firm Soviet support for Syria in its confrontation of the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary conspiracies and its challenge to the threats being directed at it. The president also asserted that Syria's position in confronting all kinds of threats, pressure, and aggression from imperialism, Zionism, and reactionaries will remain strong and firm and that Syria will never deviate from its national and progressive pan-Arab line and will remain capable of defeating and foiling all the plans aimed at affecting Syria and making it deviate from its national, pan-Arab, progressive, and firm positions.

Reportage on USSR Peace Committee Meetings

Received by Labor Leader

JN181742 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1450 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Damascus, 18 Apr (SANA) — Comrade 'Awdah Qassis, secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, today received the delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace under Comrade Muminsho Kanoatov, chairman of the Peace Partisans Committee in the TaSSR.

At the beginning of the meeting, Comrade Qassis welcomed the friendly Soviet delegation and praised the relations between the trade union organizations in the two countries. He also praised the socialist achievements made by the working class under the glorious revolution.

Comrade Kanoatov spoke about the friendship and cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union. He explained the role of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace inside and outside the Soviet Union, and the struggle against the nuclear arms race and U.S. missile deployment in Europe which endangers world peace. He also denounced U.S. intervention in the Middle East.

Meets With Az-Zu'bi

JN182107 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Muminsho Kanoatov, chairman of the Committee for the Defense of Peace in TaSSR and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has affirmed the support of his country's people, party, and government for the Syrian people's struggle for their just cause of liberation. Kanoatov, currently visiting Syria with his delegation, assessed Syria's heroic stands and wise and brave policy under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad. He praised Syria's firm confrontation of all U.S. imperialist and Zionist aggressive pressures and plots against this region. He also valued Syria's continued struggle for peace based on justice, not on imposing hegemony and submission on others.

This came during his meeting today with People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi [break in transmission] world peace through the arms race, deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe, and the attempts to reverse history in several parts of the world such as the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America. He expressed his happiness and that of his delegation at visiting Syria and meeting with Syrian officials. He also expressed his good impressions of Syria's progress in various fields and of the archeological sites he saw during his visit which indicate the Syrian people's historical genuineness.

Az-Zu'bi praised the strong historical relations between the friendly countries, Syria and the USSR, and stressed the need to strengthen and develop these relations continuously to serve both countries' common issues.

Final Session

JN182125 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Damascus — The final round of talks between the USSR Committee for the Defense of Peace delegation led by Muminsho Kanoatov, chairman of the Committee in TaSSR and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Syrian Peace Council delegation led by Comrade Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj, member of the Ba'th Party National Command and chairman of the Council, was held this evening. During this session, the two delegations reviewed the articles of their joint statement and affirmed identical views concerning the most important issues in world's situation. They expressed satisfaction with the developing

relations of friendship between the two parties, peoples, and friendly countries.

The USSR delegation expressed its appreciation for Syria's principled and firm course under the leadership of the Ba'th Party and its secretary general, Comrade Leader Hafiz al-Asad. It also expressed appreciation for Syria's serious struggle and confrontation of the plots and conspiracies of the United States, Zionism, and reactionary forces.

The Syrian Peace Council expressed profound gratitude for the USSR's principled and firm stand and its support for Syria against Zionist aggression and imperialist intervention.

General Talas Visits Army Formation, Delivers Speech

JN181933 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] On the 38th anniversary of the evacuation of the usurper French colonialists from Syria and at the directive of Comrade Leader Hafiz al-Asad, General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, today visited one of our combat formations. He was accompanied by Major General 'Ali Aslan, Army and Armed Forces deputy chief of staff. On arriving, Talas was received by the formation's commander and officers. They then went to meet with the fighters.

The general delivered a speech in which he referred to the noble meaning of the evacuation and the struggle and sacrifice of the fathers and grandfathers for the sake of independence. He stressed that this independence our masses had acquired was costly and is a trust that we and the coming generations should uphold. Therefore, we have to bear responsibility and preserve the trust with honesty and loyalty.

The general also spoke about events in the Arab arena and conspiracies being concocted by imperialism and Zionism against our country's steadfastness to subjugate Syria and draw the Arab region through the Lebanese gate into the treacherous Camp David policy to enable Israel to entrench its occupation of the Arab lands and to impose the policy of alliances and reac-tion on the region. He asserted that the political and military role of Hafiz al-Asad's Syria has obviously been entrenched in Lebanon and that the Syrian option has assumed new, vital dimensions not only concerning the Lebanese situation but also the balance of powers in the region.

The general asked the fighters to be vigilant and alert because Israel, which is supported by the United States, is preparing for a new aggression against our steadfast forces confronting the conspiracy. He also asked them to close their ranks to fully assume their duties in the fateful battle. He assured them an army like Hafiz al-Asad's is able to carry out these duties. Concluding his speech, the general pledged in the name of the fighters that our Armed Forces under President Leader Hafiz al-Asad will remain the hope of the Arab masses for realizing their objectives of victory and liberation. At the end of the visit, the commander of the formation presented a document containing a pledge written in blood as an expression of love, loyalty, and commitment to the march of the immortal Ba'th Party under its secretary general struggler leader Hafiz al-Asad. The general then left in accordance with the usual ceremonies.

Receives GDR Military Delegation

JN182047 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister received in his office this morning a GDR military delegation led by Major General (?Urishko). They had a cordial talk. (?Urishko) praised Syria's marvellous victories under the leadership of Struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, over imperialism and its agents. He also praised the developing relations between the two friendly armies.

Warns Israel in AL-QABAS Statement

GF181446 Doha QNA in Arabic 1310 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Apr (QNA) — Syrian Defense Minister Major General Mustafa Talas has warned that Syria will strike at Israeli settlements if Israel strikes at Palestinian refugee camps in Syrian territories.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-QABAS* published today, Major General Talas said Syria does not rule out an Israeli aggression against it. He went on to say this does not worry Syria because its Armed Forces are ready to face any aggression. The Syrian minister added that his country's relations with the Soviet Union will be further consolidated within the framework of friendship based on mutual respect. He asserted that with the Soviet Union's help, Syria has succeeded in attaining a strategic balance with the Zionist enemy.

On the return of the Syrian Arab Deterrent Forces to Beirut, the Syrian defense minister said this is likely if the Lebanese Government requests it officially. He pointed out that Syrian missiles cover most of the Lebanese territories.

Concluding his statement, the Syrian defense minister talked about the internal situation in his country as coherent under the leadership of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

Bulgarian-Syrian Friendship Society Holds Rally

JN181640 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1445 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Sofia, 18 Apr (SANA) — The Bulgarian-Syrian Friendship Society held a speech rally here yesterday on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the French forces' evacuation from Syria. The rally was attended by the Syrian Embassy staff in Sofia, the Arab diplomatic corps members in Bulgaria, and a number of the heads of Arab and Bulgarian popular organizations.

Comrade Lyubomir Pavlov, member of the BCP Central Committee and president of the Bulgarian-Syrian Friendship Society, delivered a speech in which he affirmed the strong relations

between Syria and Bulgaria, which Presidents Todor Zhivkov and Hafiz al-Asad established. He praised Syria's role in the Arab region and the great victory it achieved through foiling the treacherous 17 May agreement. He also praised Syria's steadfastness against the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary forces' plans. Furthermore, he praised the Bulgarian-Syrian friendship which is continuously developing.

Comrade Taha al-Khayrat, Syrian ambassador in Sofia, noted the Syrian people's struggle against both Ottoman and French colonialism. He linked the struggle of the Syrian and Bulgarian peoples against the Ottoman empire. He enumerated Syria's achievements following independence, particularly after the Ba'th Party's assumption of power.

At the end of the rally, the participants sent a cable of congratulation and support to President Hafiz al-Asad.

People's Assembly Receives Finnish Delegation

JN181240 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Damascus — (Marjyana Astinus), head of the Arab-Finnish parliamentary group delegation and member of the Finnish Communist Party Politburo, has stressed Syria's important and distinguished role in this region under President Hafiz al-Asad. When People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi received (Astinus) and the delegation accompanying her this morning in the presence of a number of the People's Assembly members, she said she appreciated Syria's efforts and continuous struggle in the battle of development and liberation.

(Astinus) and the delegation accompanying her expressed their great pleasure with visiting Syria, with the clear information about the region's situation they have heard during their meetings with senior Syrian officials, and with Syria's brave stands toward defending the just Arab issues against imperialist challenges. (Astinus) has also expressed her great admiration of Syria's great development and achievements, and Syria's civilization throughout history. She also appreciated Syria's efforts to safeguard Lebanon's independence, unity, and security and its continuous struggle for supporting the Palestinian people to restore their legitimate rights and determine their destiny.

Az-Zu'bi welcomed the guest delegation and praised the great activity of the Arab-Finnish group to promote joint relations, its great role in explaining the just Arab issues to Finnish public opinion, and its stands toward supporting these issues.

Az-Zu'bi stressed Syria is determined to confront the hostile imperialist U.S.-Zionist forces, their designs, and pressures until the Syrian people under President Hafiz al-Asad achieve their objectives in the battles of liberation and development.

Az-Zu'bi then replied to the questions of the delegation members regarding several subjects related to the People's Assembly, its structure, operation, tasks, and local, Arab, and international moves, bilateral relations and the desire for promoting them, the region's situation, particularly in the Palestinian and Lebanese arenas, and some current international issues.

London's AT-TADUMUN Outlines Power Struggle

WA191458 London AT-TADAMUN in Arabic No 52, 7 Apr 84 p 5

[Text] Visitors to Damascus are repeating information drawn from informed sources in the Syrian capital that a fierce power struggle is underway there between two trends. The first is led by Colonel Dr Rif'at al-Asad, the Syrian vice president. This trend calls for following a balanced foreign policy on the Arab and international levels, drawing closer to Saudi Arabia and the United States, and pulling away from the Soviets. This trend believes that a mutual understanding is required with Jordan and the Palestinian resistance under Yasir 'Arafat, that a dialogue must be opened with Iraq, that backing for Junblatt and his allies in Lebanon must decrease, that cooperation with Sulayman Franjiyah must be increased, and that an economic policy must be followed which is more open to the West and Arab oil.

The second trend, led militarily by Major General Hikmat ash-Shihabi, the chief of staff, and politically by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, believes in dealing harshly with American policy, continuing and indeed strengthening the alliance with the Soviets, ruling out reconcilliation with Yasir 'Arafat, strengthening cooperation with the Junblatt-Birri alliance in Lebanon, bolstering this alliance with Lebanese Sunni support, following an economic policy of establishing socialism and limiting the open-door policy to the West and imports from it, especially of consumer goods.

Those returning from Damascus add that the second trend has been able to achieve a number of victories recently, crowned by the appointment of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam as vice president in addition to Zuhayr Mashariqah and Rif'at al-Asad, although originally the appointment was to go to Rif'at al-Asad alone. Khaddam's and Ash-Shihabi's threat to resign made President Hafiz al-Asad name three vice presidents and announce 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's name first for considerations of protocol. This trend, supported by the Sunni forces in the Army and the Party, was able to oust a number of officers, mostly Alawites loyal to Rif'at al-Asad and to appoint a new commander for the defense companies, an officer named Muhammad Ghanim. Ghanim is not the Colonel Muhammad Ghanim who was head of Syrian intelligence in the [Arab] Deterrent Forces in Lebanon. This happened after Maj Gen ash-Shihabi adamantly refused to turn over commmand of all the Army's military forces and of the defense companies to the Syrian president's brother, who is de facto second man on the ladder of power in the Syrian arena.

Palestine Broadcast on Fedayeen Operation

JN141944 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Palestine broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Text] Brother strugglers: We have several official communiques released by the Israeli and Palestinian sides, and also a number of news reports carried by world news agencies and radios on the suicidal fedayeen operations which took place at dawn yesterday, Friday, between the occupied Palestinian towns of Ashdod, Ashqelon, and Rafah.

Despite the multiplicity of these communiques and news reports, we have decided that our only source for analyzing this operation will be the report broadcast by Israeli radio at 1330 occupied Palestine local time, 1430 Damascus summer time.

We have chosen this Israeli report as our only source of information for the following reasons: First, this report cited a press conference held by Israeli Chief of Staff General Moshe Levi; in other words, it is the official opinion of the Israeli Government. Second, this report, broadcast by Israeli radio, was timely as it came immediately after the operation and before Israel had time to reconsider some of its content. This is because the report itself was a collection of lies which revealed rather than buried the truth. Third, this official Israeli report was the biggest stigma of shame on Israel's forehead. Why did the Israeli radio carry it then?

Regarding this Israeli report, we make the following observations: First, the report's broadcast took 7 and 1/2 minutes; in other words, half of the newscast's time. Despite this and the many turns and twists in its information, this Israeli report did not give the number of the Israeli losses among the passengers of the bus. In fact, it gave a ridiculous figure about the losses of the Israeli Army. The wording was so vague that these losses could either be considered the losses of the passengers or of the Isralei Army. This clearly means that all the passengers of the bus were killed and none of them came out alive to tell the story. Our conjecture, or rather belief, is substantiated by the fact that the fedayeen, as Israeli radio said, split into three groups; one at the front of the bus, another in the center, and the third in the back. The Israeli chief of staff said the storming operation occurred from the bus' front and rear windows. This means that the fusilade of bullets exchanged did not leave anyone alive. Still, we reject the Israeli chief of staff's story and say that the most likely thing that happened was that the Israeli soldiers shelled the bus from a distance with rockets and heavy machine guns.

Our assumption is not a shot in the dark, but is substantiated by this second observation. The second observation is the Israeli chief of staff's statement in which he said the Israeli Army did not fail in its storming operation.

What is the meaning of this expression which appears for the first time in Israeli communiques? It means that the Israeli Army avoided a direct confrontation with the fedayeen. Thus it destroyed them from a distance, and at the same time it destroyed all the Israeli passengers. The reports about this failure spread throughout Israel. Thus, General Levi was compelled to try to deny this failure.

The third observation says that the above may not be sufficient evidence. But the cogent proof came immediately. A member of the Israeli Knesset requested an extraordinary session of the Knesset to be attended by the Israeli defense minister so he could be questioned about the incident. Let us first remember that the Knesset does not exist; it dissolved itself prior to the coming elections. We must also remember this is the first time the Knesset was convened to discuss a fedayeen operation. Normally, the Israeli Government automatically submits its report to the Knesset without any special request.

Needless to say, the Knesset will question the Israeli defense minister on two points: First, the Israeli Army's failure to clash directly with the fedayeen and its decision to destroy the bus and its occupants from a distance. Second, the reason the Israeli Army did not negotiate with the fedayeen and thus avoid an Israeli massacre, which took place with Israeli bullets before Palestinian bullets.

The fourth observation is marginal. It deals with the Israeli woman soldier who was killed. Israel's reports were conflicting concerning this woman soldier. They said first that she was one of the passengers. This means there were dead passengers as well as soldiers. However, the Israeli radio report denied this, because it claimed there were only some wounded passengers. Later, Israeli sources claimed this woman soldier took part in the alleged storming of the bus. In view of this Israeli fumbling, it is difficult for anyone to admire the alleged courage of this Israeli woman soldier. In fact, one can only laugh at Israel, which is still haunted by the Dalal al-Maghribi complex. Israel has decided to fake an Israeli heroine on the pattern of the Palestinian martyr Dalal al-Maghribi, the heroine of the operation against the Ramat Gan Country Club near Tel Aviv several years ago.

A fifth and final observation is on General Moshe Levi's boast that the fedayeen were not aware of the intensive security measures taken by Israel. This is Israel's greatest misfortune, which nauseates us rather than makes us laugh. Had the passengers on the Israeli bus been rescued, the Israeli chief of staff would have been justified in speaking about the intensive security measures. But since they were all killed, there was no justification for such talk. Moreover, what security and what measures is the Israeli chief of staff talking about? These Palestinian fedayeen, the heroes of the bus operation, were young men who believed in their God and homeland and who sacrificed themselves for the sake of Paradise, as God promised. Will security measures be of any use with such young men? During the destruction of the U.S. Marines' command headquarters in Beirut, U.S. Army officers very bitterly admitted that security measures are useless for a person who wants to die. It is in view of all this that we have chosen the Israeli radio report as our only source for making our observations on the Ashdod-Ashqelon-Rafah operation. We have chosen this Israeli report because it is the biggest stigma of shame on Israel's forehead. It is an official Israeli document admitting the failure of the Israeli Army before the fedayeen. It also admits that Israelis have cheaply shed the blood of fellow Jews for no reason except to say that Israel did not yield to the conditions of the fedayeen.

Finally, with sorrow as deep as the Palestinian pain, we pray for the mercy of our martyrs, who made Israel understand God is right and Palestine is solely the right of the Arabs.

Palestine Broadcast Raps Richard Murphy's Mission

JN190639 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Palestine broadcast: From "On the Events" program]

[Text] The dimensions of the mission of Richard Murphy, U.S. President Reagan's envoy to the region, become more and more

obvious. Murphy wants the pro-Washington countries in the region to agree on several matters: to allow the United States to establish a strategic depot of U.S. weapons in these countries and to study the ports, airports, and communications lines and their capacity for serving the needs of the U.S. forces; to hold a summit of Arabs living in America to authorize Jordan to negotiate with Israel on behalf of the Palestinians to liquidate the Palestine question; to facilitate U.S. plans to carry out aggressive operations in the region under the slogan of striking at the centers of terrorism; and to agree on a U.S. plan to carry out a large-scale military operation in the region to impose U.S. prestige and dominance on the region.

It has been said in Washington that several friendly Arab governments have agreed with Washington's plans. Naturally, these include the use of the Israeli military machine against the steadfast Arabs. Perhaps, there is another side to Murphy's mission that the imperialist circles are trying to conceal, although they published some of its details. This side pertains to the Iraqi-Iranian war. In this regard, we can link Murphy's visit to the region and the ruling regime in Egypt's announced intention to take certain measures to end the Iraqi-Iranian war. In fact, nobody expects that the measures the Cairo rulers want to take are peaceful ones. By making this last remark, we are clarifying the features of Murphy's deal. Israel, with the support of the United States, assumes responsibility for launching aggression against Syria, the Palestinian revolution, and the Lebanese nationalist forces; and the pro-Washington regimes accept these aggressive plans and facilitate their missions in return for their supporting an Egyptian military action on the side of Saddam Husayn against Iran.

We are also aware that the escalation of the U.S. aggression on these two fronts coincides with the aggressive threats directed at Libya since Numayri fabricated the story of the plane raiding Omdurman. The British have now begun to complete the series of mobilizations against the Jamahiriyah by their siege of the Libyan Foreign Liaison Bureau in London and its accompanying wide campaign of imperialist propaganda against the Jamahiriyah. In brief, U.S. imperialism is baring its teeth and its agents in the region are learning their roles by heart in the service of U.S. aggression.

Tzipori Responds to Syrian Defense Minister

TA181813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Israel will continue to strike at terrorists anywhere and in any country that permits them to operate from its territory. This was said today by Minister Mordekhay Tzipori in reaction to remarks made by Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas. As it will be recalled, the Syrian minister threatened that Damascus would shell the northern settlements if the IDF operates against refugee camps inside Syria in response to the increase in terrorist attacks. Minister Tzipori attended the inauguration of a cultural club in Moshav Ganim, in Samaria, today, and our correspondent Hayim Hecht spoke with him there.

[Begin recording] [Hecht] In the Middle East nobody pays a tax on words spoken. The Syrian defense minister knows this and so he can say what he wants. We listen very attentively to what he says, Minister Mordekhay Tzipori said, but he stressed: We are not getting too worked up; but it would be worthwhile for him, Mustafa Talas, Minister Tzipori suggested, to know Israel's positions — A and B — very well.

[Tzipori] A. Israel will continue to strike at the terrorists wherever we find them and any country that permits terrorists to operate from its territory will bear the responsibility.

B. The State of Israel has never ignored the threats by the Arab countries, but it has never gotten too worked up over them. The Syrian defense minister knows very well that there is a great gap between his words and his ability to follow through. If he is thinking of giving the terrorists backing, he will be making a big mistake.

[Hecht] Minister Tzipori believes that the Soviets are not now interested in yet another Syrian defeat and the Damascus rulers, too, know very well that their position has been undermined.

[Tzipori] It is true, their leader's weakness or illness, could result in things getting out of control, but I believe there will be no military complications.

[Hecht] Mr Minister, details of the IDF work program for the next fiscal year were publicized today, and from the details it emerged that the IDF has budgeted for a year's stay in Lebanon. Does this mean we will stay a full year in Lebanon with the same number of forces?

[Tzipori] No, this means the IDF would not be a restriction on Israel's political needs. While maintaining alertness and training, it will be able to respond to the need to stay in Lebanon if the state institutions decide this. [end recording]

IDF Sources Deny Changing Deployment in Al-Biqa'

TA190518 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Syria is once again arguing that the IDF has reinforced its troops along the cease-fire line in Al-Biqa'. Damascus radio reported that the reinforcements include armored corps units and heavy cannons and that the IDF has halted traffic between both parts of Al-Biqa'. Our correspondent Aharon Barne'a notes that Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas yesterday visited his troops in Al-Biqa'.

Speaking with our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal, IDF sources said that there has been no change in the army's deployment in Al-Biqa' and denied that the IDF has closed the passage between both parts of Al-Biqa'.

Cabinet Reportedly Will Decide on 'Partial Pullback'

TA190946 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 19 Apr 84 p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar and the military correspondent]

[Text] A reliable political source in Jerusalem gave the assessment last night that the Cabinet will decide on a partial pullback from Lebanon even before the Knesset elections. 'Aqiva Eldar notes that in interviews and talks the prime minister has held over the last few days, Yitzhaq Shamir has been repeating the assessment that the situation is just about ready for a withdrawal from Lebanon. Observers believe that transferring greater responsibility over to the southern army of Lebanon constitutes the first stage of the beginning of the withdrawal.

The *HA'ARETZ* military correspondent reports that military sources yesterday denied a *WASHINGTON POST* report that most of the IDF troops had moved south of the Az-Zahrani and left the major cities in Lebanon. 'Aqiva Eldar points out that the report on "the withdrawal of IDF units from the large Lebanese towns" aroused wonder among military circles, because even when the war in Lebanon first broke out, the IDF shunned the big cities. The IDF camps that have thus far been relocated are the two bases destroyed in the course of the two disasters in Tyre as well as the camp housing the civilian assistance unit in Sidon which has been transferred to a place outside the city limits to allow the Lebanese gendarmerie to return to its previous location.

As for *THE WASHINGTON POST*'s charge that the IDF fails to report all the attacks on its troops in Lebanon, military sources have noted that the IDF spokesman issues communiques each time there are casualties as a result of a terrorist attack. Every day a roundup of all the incidents, even those that did not involve casualties, is issued, but these are not attributed to the IDF spokesman. A military source noted that over the past 3 months, the press reported three times more frequently on those incidents than *THE WASHINGTON POST* had, which reported only 79.

IDF Soldier Slightly Injured in An-Nabatiyah

TA191320 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] An IDF soldier sustained slight injuries this afternoon in An-Nabatiyah in southern Lebanon, according to a communique issued by the IDF spokesman. The soldier was wounded when a hand grenade was hurled at an IDF patrol. IDF forces have begun a search.

IDF Assigns Sidon Role to Southern Army of Lebanon

TA181620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The IDF has transferred supervision of ongoing security in a number of Sidon's quarters to the southern army of Lebanon, our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports.

A hand grenade was thrown at a southern army of Lebanon patrol around noon today in the center of Sidon. There were no casualties. IDF soldiers and border police are also participating in searches for the persons responsible.

Deputy Chief of Staff David 'Ivri Discusses IDF 1984 Work Plan

TA181238 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Interview with Deputy Chief of Staff Major General David 'Ivri by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal; date and place not given — recorded; with postscript added by Anchorman 'Oded Ben-'Ami — live]

[Text] ['Ivri] First of all, like every year, the IDF prepares itself for war, because this is its job, its profession. This year, too, it will be ready for any war whatever. Whether a war is anticipated or not is not part of the work plan, but part of the assessment of the situation, which we will not discuss right now. However, the IDF as Israel's defense force must be constantly ready for war.

[Tal] What are the basic assumptions and premises with regard to our stay in Lebanon?

['Ivri] In its work plan, the IDF is considering the possibility that it will remain in Lebanon throughout the 1984 work year. At the same time, it is preparing alternative plans for the eventuality that if the political echelon decides to change the deployment in Lebanon, the IDF will be ready to carry the new plans out at any stage in that year.

[Tal] How is that manifest in terms of the budget, or action in the field?

['Ivri] The state budget allocation for us includes a certain sum earmarked for our stay in Lebanon, and naturally we are preparing to continue to maintain the equipment and manpower. At the same time, insofar as plans are concerned, we are likewise preparing for other situations.

[Tal] The army is currently undergoing far-reaching budget cuts. At one time it was said that cuts as large as that would have real effects on the security level the IDF would be capable of providing the country.

['Ivri] The cuts hurt, although it is difficult to assess precisely what its effects will be. However, the fact that we were forced to dismiss career soldiers as well as a number of civilians employed by the army severely harms our functioning and our ability to make the best use of the means at our disposal. Some of this will be compensated for by transferring projects and activity to the civilian sector, although this is not full compensation; and our routine activity will certainly be affected. It will be harder for commanders to carry out what they are assigned to do, their missions. Yet it is currently difficult to ascertain the precise degree of damage. But in terms of equipment, recently we reached a certain level, and have developed modern weapons systems which we will begin equipping ourselves with in the next few years, beginning in 1984. Some of these plans will be postponed and others completely cancelled because of lack of funds. The implications of this are hard to determine.

[Tal] Would you confirm the assessment that security has been hurt?

['Ivri] Since this is too large and difficult an assessment, I will not say anything unequivocally. Yet what is clear is that it is harder to maintain security under the given circumstances.

[Tal] Gen 'Ivri, does the upcoming work plan take into account a certain improvement in the service conditions for career soldiers?

['Ivri] We will try to cut back more in rear commands and in the services we provide for ourselves in the army establishment. In parallel, we will also make attempts to send people for academic studies — and incidentally we will be doing so this year because we believe that despite the difficulties in work and service, this could conceivably keep good people in the army. This is a General Staff instruction to take care of advancing career soldiers, and also to make an effort to handle the subject of pay for career soldiers. This is an order by the chief of staff, and we will try to do our best in that direction.

[Anchorman 'Oded Ben-'Ami — live] Deputy Chief of Staff Maj Gen David 'Ivri added something else — more significant since he wears an Air Force uniform although he serves as the deputy chief of staff — and that is that the Lavi aircraft has already gone past the stage where its development can be stopped, which is why the Lavi's development will continue as planned.

Terrorism, Syrian Confrontation

TA190800 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Interview with Deputy Chief of Staff Major General David 'Ivri by military correspondent Moshe Shlonsky — date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Shlonsky] Was the defense establishment surprised by the scale of terrorist attacks within Israel?

['Ivri] I do not know if it was taken by surprise; we expected this. I would say there will be an increase because, let us say, terrorism is an end in itself and any organization — PLO or any other — must express itself in some way. When it was in Lebanon and it had a political infrastructure, it also had international political power. But as soon as it became a less efficient tool politically, it had to find its expression in the form of terrorism; and it has also declared this. Since it declared this, we expected it; and the truth

is that this is what is happening. We must work defensively and in reaction to minimize its occurrence.

[Shlonsky] From this we can conclude that the assessment is that terrorist actions within the State of Israel will increase.

['Ivri] I would say they will, perhaps, want to do this. The question is whether they will succeed or not.

[Shlonsky] Maj Gen 'Ivri, do you anticipate, within the next few months, any chance of a deterioration on the confrontation lines with Syria?

['Ivri] That is a difficult question to answer. To forecast the possibility of war in the Middle East is one of the most difficult questions anyone can address. As an army, first of all, we must be prepared for war at any time. That is our job. Therefore, we must plan for that possibility. On the other hand, as for Syria, we must be sensitive to its internal situation as well as to the situation in Lebanon. These are points of conflict from which some sort of tension can develop; war can also develop, but these are things that must be paid attention to, in accordance with the situation.

Lebanese Christians To Appoint Economic 'Attache'

TA181628 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Tomorrow Lebanese President al-Jumayyil is to meet with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus, at last, if God gives the ailing Al-Asad sufficient health and strength.

On the eve of the meeting in Damascus, IDF radio has learned that the Christians are going to strengthen their official ties with Israel. Our correspondent on Arab affairs Eldad Beck reports:

IDF radio has learned that the Christians are going to expand official relations with Israel; and an economic attache, who will supervise the establishment of a basis for economic ties and the expansion of normalization, will soon be sent to their Jerusalem representation.

Kimche Leaves for U.S. To Meet Eagleburger, Others

TA190935 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 19 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche will leave for Washington next week for a farewell meeting with Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Lawrence Eagleburger, who is retiring and returning to the business world, and for a get-acquainted meeting with Eagleburger's replacement, Michael H. Armacost, who served as the U.S. ambassador to the Philippines until recently.

The outgoing official, Eagleburger, was largely responsible for effecting the change in the U.S. Middle East policy which emphasized the need to strengthen the strategic cooperation with Israel. Eagleburger often declared that Israel was "the only stable ally of the United States in the region." He is also the one who prompted the U.S. Administration to enter into negotiations with Israel in preparation for signing a new memorandum of understanding.

In the course of his Washington visit, Director General Kimche will also confer with State Department officials and members of the National Security Council.

'Ezer Weizman on Government Policy, Elections

Understanding With Syria

TA181831 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] 'Ezer Weizman has said that Israel should come to an understanding with Syria on the matter of Lebanon. He said that in the past there were understandings between Israel and Syria about what was once called red lines, and one of the results of that understanding was 10 years of calm on the Golan Heights.

As for his movement's platform, Weizman said that it calls for the cancellation of large projects and projects that in principle make no contribution to the country's security, including the two seas [Mediterranean - Dead Sea] canal project. He is also proposing reducing the marginal tax on employees' salaries to 50 percent. In his opinion, there is no alternative to reorganizing Israel's economy because it is the country's soft underside.

Party Platform

TA181954 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Interview with 'Ezer Weizman by Amnon Nadav]

[Excerpt] [Nadav] Let us go on to your platform: What is new in this platform?

[Weizman] Look, first and foremost, I think — I think, I am certain — that the State of Israel's main problem is internal, with the economy leading the list. As it has been said, the State of Israel's soft underside is the economy. I will not say I have never, that I am not concerned about the State of Israel's security. Israel's security must...[Weizman changes thought] we must always be on guard. The State of Israel's internal unity, however, is no less important as an aspect of security than the number of tanks and planes. We have reached a situation in which the State of Israel's economy is deteriorating. I told someone today that it is like people skating on ice: It seems to them that everything is fine and the ice looks beautiful, but the ice is actually very thin.

[Nadav] 'Ezer Weizman, with regard to criticism, I imagine there is not much new, perhaps some practical proposals about the situation...

[Weizman, interrupting] As you wish. We will recommend, and we have recommended this, that, first and foremost, we develop a long-range program, one over several years — for 5 years, 4 years — in which the main thing will be a determination of national priorities: what is more important, what is less impor-

tant. It is inconceivable that the national pie should not be divided in accordance with its size; several flags should be folded up, several serious projects should be cancelled in the State of Israel, and the budget reduced. Following this, we must remember that in the State of Israel, there is a work force of 1.3 million people. Altogether, some 23 percent are occupied in real industry. In a national program — the State of Israel must be turned into a more industrialized country, with a science-enriched industry. As a result of this, many workers will change the direction of their careers because they will be attracted by challenges and tax incentives: for example, a drop to 50 percent, instead of the current 66 percent, which has risen from 60 percent to 66 percent...

[Nadav, interrupting] You are speaking about — If you will permit me to try to sum up what you are saying — are you, in fact, anticipating a period — when you speak of challenges — will there be a more difficult period, from the aspect of the public listening to you? What must it expect from you if you attain decisive positions?

[Weizman] Look, in my opinion, there may be periods that are just a little harder. Several measures may force us to go back to the standard of living of 4 years ago, 5 years ago, which is not so clear. If the public understands, and it can be made to understand by predicting a light at the end of the tunnel as opposed to black predictions, that by making a common effort, by changing the infrastructure of industry, by directing resources in a different way, by training and educating a large segment of the public for different work...[Weizman changes thought] in the past people have moved to agriculture ...

[Nadav, interrupting] They earned less...

[Weizman, interrupting] I did not say that...

[Nadav, interrupting] They worked less and earned...

[Weizman, interrupting] I did not say that, heaven forbid. I said: First of all, a man will receive remuneration for what he produces. Today productivity by workers in the State of Israel is one of the lowest in the State of Israel. [sentence as heard] I do not think the worker is terrible. I think there are wonderful workers in the State of Israel. But they have no challenge; they have nothing to attract them to work overtime. For working women, their children go to day-care centers and they must pay either the center of the children's babysitter. This is also not deducted from their income tax.

[Nadav] With regard to the question of inflation, do you have a miraculous cure?

[Weizman] Look, there is no miraculous cure for all these things. What I said is also not a miraculous cure. It is a great extensive plan which we worked on with the help of several people, some of whom are joining and some of whom helped from the outside. First of all, there is the balance of payments problem or to put it more correctly: First of all, there is the flow of money problem.

First of all you must curb it and you can curb it by several quite drastic measures. Later you must start to decrease it. Before you begin to decrease something, you must first stop it from increasing.

[Nadav] 'Ezer Weizman...

[Weizman, interrupting] In a comprehensive program and in a correct program, with the agreement of everyone...[Weizman changes thought] and I want to recall something else: It is not enough for there to be a correct and good program. There must also be a leadership that is capable of leading, just as in a battle; and there must be a government that is able to stand behind a program like this or another one and give backing to the preson who is in charge of this problem.

[Nadav] To conclude, you have generally been known as someone who is well informed on security issues. What has happened to all of a sudden make you well informed on economic issues?

[Weizman] Look, I am happy that people think I am well informed on security issues. Let me remind you that after we left Golda Me'ir's government in 1970, up to 1977, I myself built an independent economy [private business venture set up by Weizman] within the State of Israel without being either an official in a national institution, with all due respect to those workers, or in any large body. I created my own economy for myself. I closed it down when I entered the Cabinet. Now, 4 years after leaving the Cabinet, I participate in the State of Israel's economic life and it seems to me that anyone who participates in the private sector in the State of Israel, that is the best lesson in economics, no less than any university.

[Nadav] 'Ezer Weizman, at least at this stage, thank you very much, and I imagine we will be hearing from you again.

Tehiya, TZOMET To Run in Joint List

TA190613 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] The Tehiya Movement Center has endorsed the agreement with the TZOMET Movement [headed by former Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan] about running on a joint list in the upcoming elections. It was further decided that TZOMET would have to join the Tehiya movement, and if differences of opinion emerge, the Tehiya movement would tip the scale. The composition and the ranking order of the candidates has not yet been decided.

Women's Religious Group Running for Knesset

TA181832 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The leadership of the Religious Women's Movement [Tenu'at Ha'isha Hadatit] has decided to submit a separate list in the Knesset election, but it will not leave the National Religious Party [NRP]. The decision still requires the approval of the movement's executive committee. Our correspondent Hayim Zissovitz explains that the women are disappointed with the places offered them on the NRP's Knesset list, which was included in a proposal by the chief rabbi, Rabbi Avraham Shapira.

JERUSALEM POST on U.S. Reaction to Terrorism

TA190949 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 19 Apr 84 p 8

[Editorial: "Wages of Weakness"]

[Text] The Libyan Embassy incident in London coincides with reports from Washington that the Reagan administration has adopted a new and tougher policy to fight world-wide terrorism.

Fittingly, U.S. officials, in explaining the new policy, fingered Libya and also Syria and Iran as the prime instigators of "state-sponsored" terrorism. In London this description was immediately given vivid display.

Regrettably, of course, the phenomenon of state-sponsored terrorism has been plaguing the international community for a good number of years. But no nation or group of nations has been interested in confronting it. Everyone has preferred to believe that it can either be contained or diverted to someone else's backyard.

Britain itself is a good example. It has been severely victimized by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's lust to wipe out his foes in exile. But for reasons for British interests in Libya, London has never felt moved to take strenuous counter measures. As a result the Libyan Embassy in London has become the head-quarters of Al-Qadhdhafi's hit men.

This use of the institutions of state, like embassies, for purposes of terror was first developed to perfection by the PLO. At various times it was able to exploit the willing cooperation of Arab governments who put their couriers, diplomats and embassies at the service of PLO terrorists. When foreign governments - and that means Western governments - proved too faint-hearted to take vigorous action against such misuse of the protocols of diplomatic immunity, terrorism of this kind became endemic.

Those who believed it could be contained, that Libyans could be limited to shooting Libyans, for example, have long since been proven naive indeed. Terrorism is a scourge which strikes the innocent, no less than the principals, and finds its way into a nation's own network of radical malcontents.

The British public is now angry because of the embassy incident, and because a young policewoman has been killed. But at the same time that public does not expect its government to take any decisive steps once the embassy siege is over. In fact it expects the guilty parties that were inside the embassy to go free.

That public expectation is based, of course, on the past record of the British Government.

It remains to be seen whether the Reagan administration's new rhetoric contains anything more than rhetoric. Perhaps it is merely an election ploy or a temporary sign of American anxiety in advance of the Olympic games. It should be hoped that this is not the case, and that the U.S. will take the lead in galvanizing the west to adopt a more resolute, and cooperative, policy against outlaw states and the terrorists they deploy.

Washington Embassy Denies Helping Nicaraguan Rebels

TA181113 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 Apr 84 p 2

[Jewish Telegraphic Agency report]

[Excerpts] New York — The spokesman of the Israeli Embassy in Washington has categorically denied a report alleging that the largest Nicaraguan rebel movement had asked for Israeli financial help to fight the Nicaraguan leftist authorities.

Quoting an unidentified spokesman of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the *LOS ANGELES TIMES* reported that the movement's leader, Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, had begun looking for alternate financial sources in view of the fact that the U.S. Congress has been adopting measures to cut the allocations of the Central Intelligence Agency to the rebels.

The Israeli spokesman in Washington, Victor Har'el, has denied that Israel is currently providing aid to rebel groups fighting against the Nicaraguan Government.

Egypt Freezes Anchoring Licenses Along Sinai Coast

TA190940 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 19 Apr 84 p 2

[Report by Yehudit Silberstein]

[Text] Following the report on the resue of the boat that was sunk 18 months ago near (Ra's al-Burka) in the Gulf of Elat, the Egyptian authorities have frozen the revalidation of anchoring permits for Israeli vessels along the Sinai coast.

The director of the Elat marina, Avraham Tepper, reported that Egyptian Consul Hasan 'Isa expressed dismay over the way the ship — buried deep under water 400 meters from the coast — was rescued, and mostly about the publicity given the matter in the Israeli press that claimed that "the boat was slipped out right under the Egyptians' noses."

The boat was extracted from the seabed after its engines and all other valuable equipment was dismantled. It belonged to Caravan Hotel manager Gadi Ben-Ze'ev.

Elat Mayor Rafi Hochman condemned the operation and described it as piratical. He said the violators of the law should be penalized severely.

He also approached senior elements in the Foreign Ministry with a request to get in touch with the Egyptians to revoke the ban on anchoring.

The issue was likewise broached at the joint Israeli-Egyptian committee.

Gabon To Contest OAU Secretary General Post

AB171552 Dakar PANA in English 1546 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Blantyre, 17 April (MANA/PANA) — Gabon is to contest for the post of secretary general of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) at its next summit scheduled for Conakry, Guinea this year. This was disclosed today by the Gabonese Deputy Prime Minister Emile Kassa-Mapsi, at a press conference in Blantyre at the end of a two-day official visit to Malawi. The Gabonese deputy prime minister earlier held wide-ranging discussions with Malawi President Kamuzu Banda at State House in Zomba. He stated that he presented a message to the Malawi leader from President Omar Bongo of Gabon concerning the forthcoming OAU summit. He explained that President Bongo wanted to know the views of Dr Banda on how to solve problems on the African Continent such as the Western Sahara, Chad, and southern Africa.

He explained that Gabon regarded the problems in Guinea as internal affairs and hoped that all member countries will attend the meeting. He then revealed that Gabon was putting up a candidate for the post of secretary general of the Organisation ofAfrican Unity. Dr Peter Onu of Nigeria is the interim OAU secretary general. From Malawi, the Gabonese deputy prime minister will visit Swaziland and Mozambique. He has already visited Cameroon and Mauritius.

OAU Labor Ministers Approve Conference Agenda

EA181201 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Today the seventh regular session of the OAU labor ministers conference approved the agenda for its 4-day deliberations. This meeting will assess the report on the activities of the labor affairs commission by the interim secretary general of the OAU and discuss the establishment of the African resettlement institute, and OAU's existing relations with other international organizations and future cooperation with those organizations.

The session will also discuss candidates for nomination to posts at the ILO executive (?offices), the improvement of its administrative structures, and its seventh international congress. This session will assess recent suggestions from experts on the problems of Africa's overpopulation and social welfare.

ALGERIA

Ibrahimi Resumes Talks With Swedish Foreign Minister

LD181158 Algiers APS in English 1055 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Algiers, 18-4-84 (APS) — The Algero-Swedish political talks which started on Monday were resumed yesterday between the Algerian delegation headed by Mr. Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Politburo member, foreign affairs minister and the Swedish delegation headed by Mr. Lennart Bodstrom, the Swedish foreign minister. The meeting took up the situation in the Middle East and in southern Africa.

Mr. Rouighi, C.C. member, minister of forests and hydraulics, offered later a reception to the two delegations who examined cooperation prospects in the field of hydraulics.

SWAPO Chief Nujoma Holds Press Conference

LD181059 Algiers APS in English 1001 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Algiers, 18-4-84 (APS) — Mr. Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), gave yesterday a press conference in which he evoked the bitter struggle led by the Namibian people, so as to thwart manoeuvres and plots aiming at it as well as for the recovery of its legitimate rights including its right to the national independence. Mr Nujoma deeply evoked manoeuvres of Pretoria's racist regime backed by imperialism to present the application of the Security Council 435 Resolution.

The people determined to achieve its liberty, he said, refuses to submit to blackmail and will know how to thwart the plans of the enemy on another turn. Mr Sam Nujoma reiterated his consideration for the revolutionary policy of Algeria before liberation movements on the world. SWAPO president also expressed the Namibian people's solidarity with the Sahrawi people's struggle under P.L.O. leadership and the Azanian people's struggle under A.N.C. leadership.

Regarding the situation in southern Angola and the racist aggressions against this country, the SWAPO president expressed his support to Angola's request relating to the withdrawal of the racist troops from its territories and condemned the terrorist policy carried out by Pretoria's racist regime against Angola.

The accord of disengagement between Angola and South Africa, he stressed, is indeed an accord on the withdrawal of the racist troops of Pretoria from South Angola. These troops, he recalled, have been occupying this part of the Angolan territory since August 1981, but thanks to the heroical resistance of Angolan National Army, this occupation proved to be a complete failure.

In the intervention he made before the press conference, Mr. Sadek Zouaten, member of the C.C. Permanent Secretariat [for] External Relations, put a stress on the importance of the 17th anniversary of the constitution of the SWAPO that the Namibian people will celebrate on 19th April. In this regard, Mr. Sadek Zouaten expressed the congratulations of the political leadership to the Namibian people and SWAPO revolutionaries. Algeria, he pointed out, faithful to its principles, will always side with the Namibian people in its struggle and will carry on its unconditional support to SWAPO, the unique and legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

Social Protection Minister Views Mideast Issues

JN161224 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 16 Apr 84 p 1

[By 'Afifah A. Kaluti, *JORDAN TIMES* staff reporter]

[Text] Amman — Algeria's Minister of Social Protection and member of the Executive Committee of the National Liberation Front Party, Mrs Z'Hor Ounissi, said Sunday that the Iran-Iraq war is neither in the interests of either nation nor in the interests of the Arab nation but is absolutely and definitely to the benefit of the Arabs' enemy.

Mrs Ounissi, who arrived in Amman Friday on an official visit to deliver a message to His Majesty King Husayn from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, said that since the outbreak of the Gulf war in 1980, Algeria has been exerting all possible efforts to bring the conflict to an end. "Algeria did not act as a mediator between the conflicting parties but it always launched intensive efforts in order to stop this bloodshed," she told the *JORDAN TIMES*. "Algeria has paid a high price for efforts exerted to end the Gulf war but its bid for peace is an issue of principle which will continue despite the losses suffered," the minister said. "However, this does not mean that we would work on our own. We would work in co-operation with all the Arab countries to find a peaceful solution," she added.

Regarding Algeria's stance towards Egypt, Mrs. Ounissi stressed that Egypt "is part of the Arab world and the Arab nation, because the Arab world cannot be complete without Egypt and vice versa." However, she added, "one cannot bypass Egypt's stands and attitudes towards the Camp David agreement (with Israel)," and hence "it is not easy to resume the Arab world's political relations with Egypt." In reply to a question, Mrs. Ounissi said that even if Egypt abandoned the Camp David treaty, "nothing will change, for its (the treaty's) objectives were achieved, and the situation in the Arab world has deteriorated and requires new outlooks."

Commenting on Algeria's support for the Polisario Front which is fighting with Morocco for the independence of Western Sahara, Mrs. Ounissi said that the message delivered to King Husayn from President Bendjedid covered "a vital picture" on the situation in North West Africa.

Algeria's support for the Polisario Front is based on its respect for the principle of self-determination for all people, the minister said. "Algeria does not interfere in the internal affairs of any country whether in Africa or otherwise," she said. "However, we believe that the people of Western Sahara have the right to decide their own future and to aspire for self-determination," she added.

The Algerian minister described Jordanian-Algerian relations as very good and said that the Algerian people bears deep respect

and admiration for the Jordanian people. King Husayn and President Bendjedid handle different issues with wisdom and far-sightedness and this constitutes a guaranteed basis for success, she said.

She said that the recent visits to Algeria of Jordan's ministers of industry, trade and tourism, and foreign affairs "manifest the strength of Jordanian-Algerian relations and mutual understanding in order to lay down new basis for continuous cooperation in the interests of the two countries and the Arab nation."

Mrs. Ounissi said her visit to Jordan also aims at reviewing the latest developments of the Palestinian issue.

LIBYA

British 'Attack' on London People's Bureau Condemned

LD181856 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1530 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Tripoli, 18 April — The British Government has in a high-handed manner violated international law when the British police yesterday embarked on an armed attack on the Libyan People's Bureau in London during their escort of a band of agents and hired men of various nationalities who marched in the direction of the Bureau.

This ugly action by the British police who opened fire haphazardly and arrested a number of workers of the Libyan People's Bureau is a flagrant violation of all international covenants and an act of flagrant tyrannical and disgraceful behavior that displays a detestable racist policy.

This ugly action by the British police that was instigated by the British Government cannot be separated from all the criminal acts by the British Government, not only against Libyans but also against all the other Arabs and peoples who have been afflicted with occupation and British hegemony.

The terrorist acts of pursuit and hunts against the Libyan revolutionary force in Britain, the harassment of Libyan patients and frightening of school children in Britain, as well as the deceitful and arbitrary arrests of Libyan travelers at British airports, are all acts which represent a racist British policy that appears at present to be increasingly vulgar.

All the forces opposed to organized international terror must condemn and expose this arrogant conceit which cannot be justified under any circumstances.

UN Secretary General Notified of Embassy Siege

LD181949 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1855 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Tripoli 18 April — The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has officially notified the UN Secretary General today of the British police imposition of a siege on the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in London and arrest of some of its members, a matter that is considered a violation and a breach of the Vienna Convention regulating relations between states.

The committee noted that such actions on the part of the British Government contradict international laws which reject those actions which do not promote relations between nations.

'Angry' Demonstrators March on UK Embassy in Tripoli

LD191308 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1235 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] A tumultuous and angry popular demonstration marched in Tripoli today denouncing the British Government for staging an armed aggression against the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in London and imposing a tight seige of armed police around the Bureau. This constitutes a direct violation of international law and a flagrant breach of international law's norms and standards.

The angry demonstration marched toward the British Embassy, where a note of protest firmly denouncing the horrible act committed against the Libyan Arab People's Bureau, represented in an armed attack on the Bureau and the imposition of a seige and psychological intimidating pressure against its members and those working in it, was delivered to the British ambassador.

The note demanded that the terrorizing state of seige imposed by the British Government against the People's Bureau through armed police be lifted and that the two members of the Bureau staff be quickly released.

The note warned that any attempt to storm the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in London would have grave consequences. Besides, it would constitute an act of aggression against the freedom of the Libyan Arab people, who would reply by all means.

No Restrictions Placed on UK Embassy in Tripoli

LD181936 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1855 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Tripoli, 18 April — A source at the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has stated today today that there is no truth in the reports which said that the British ambassador and members of the staff of the British Embassy in Tripoli are under detention in the embassy.

The source explained that there are no restrictions which check the movements of the ambassador and members of the staff of the British Embassy. They have full freedom to move while they are carrying out their work in a normal manner.

U.S. Taken To Task Over Remarks on Terrorism

LD182019 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1840 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Tripoli, 18 Apr — The U.S. Government has gotten itself involved in the events that occurred in the British capital yesterday when the British police perpetrated an armed aggression against the Arab Libyan People's Bureau without knowing first who is the aggressor and who is the victim. This has become the habit of the U.S. Government whenever the point at issue is an

aggression against any quarter that dislikes Washington's policies.

A White House spokesman yesterday evening hastened to make a statement in which he repeated American allegations that Libya practises terrorism. Likewise, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz hastened to come forth with the unique American arrogance, claiming on his part that Libya was stirring up trouble in the world.

JANA's political editor comments on these allegations: These statements stem from an aggressive policy that the U.S. Government has been following vis-a-vis the Arab Libyan people, which has resolutely countered all American provocations and denounced at the international level the criminal behavior and organized bloody terrorism practised by the Washington government.

Proceeding from its opportunist behavior the U.S. Government sought to exploit what happened and to make such statements which have as a matter of fact become a stereotype of boring American falsehoods and allegations already refuted and their motives exposed before the American public and the American public [as heard].

The U.S. Government has deliberately feigned ignorance of the defensive nature of the position of the Arab Libyan People's Burea staff in the face of the British armed aggression against them, preplanned and premeditated by the British Government, absolving its ally from what was affirmed by witnesses, evidence, and concrete proof to the effect that Britain had violated international law and at the same time made a crowd of agents of various nationalities march at the Arab Libyan People's Bureau, using them as a screen for its armed attack on the Bureau.

The U.S. Government, whose aggressive motives towards Libya are unanimously agreed upon, (?as well as the American Secretary of State,) cannot hide facts that history has not failed to record: its mining of Nicaragua ports, its sending in of war planes to strike at the will of the Sudanese people, the continuous shelling by its warships of Muslims and nationalist forces in Lebanon, its disgraceful invasion of peaceful Grenada, in addition to more and more crimes and bloody terrorist acts from which the opportunist American behavior cannot hide or divert world public attention.

It has now become entrenched in the minds of all peace-loving peoples struggling for freedom that America not only engages in organised international terrorism but also defends it with utmost arrogance at international meetings where Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative at the UN, actually said that the mining of Nicaragua ports by the CIA was a legitimate action. This, the America of terrorism, reveals itself always, even when officials stand up unashamedly to claim that Libya practises terrorism and feign ignorance that what happened in London was a blatant aggression not only against the Arab Libyan People's Bureau but also against international law and all international norms and conventions that govern relations between peoples on the basis of mutual respect and noninfringement of privileges provided by international law.

By these allegations, the U.S. Government not only distorts facts but it also stands on the side of the aggressors and justifies their crimes.

Let us keep calm and let the dogs bark!

'Revolutionaries' Address Possible Actions Against UK

[Editorial Report] Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic at 2045 GMT on 18 April carries a 25-minute interview with "some members of the revolutionary forces in the Libyan arena" who discuss the Libyan People's Bureau incident in London. The speakers participating in the interview are not named. One of them says that Libya has the right to sever relations with Britain. Another speaker denounces the siege of the Bureau, describing it as barbaric. He blames Britain for planting Israel in the Arab lands and for all the sufferings of Arabs. Libya will deal a reply to Britain for instigating anti-Libyan revolution elements, he says, adding that Libyans can support all the anti-British revolutionary movements and enable them "to act against the British embassies and its citizens and its interests inside the Jamahiriyah."

Another speaker says Britain from the start took a hostile stand toward the Libyan revolution. He adds that "the absconding remnants of the defunct regime in Libya found no country ready to accept them other than Britain. It gave them shelter and organized them and bolstered them." He says: "But despite all that, we made it a point to establish relations with Britain on the basis of mutual respect and cooperation between the two people and to forget our rancor." He notes that there is no longer any room for relations with Britain. The speaker adds that Libya has now enough reasons to sever relations with the British Government but not with the British people: "We say to the British Government that despite all the acts you have committed these days against the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in London, we here will take care of all the British citizens in Libya and provide them with protection and will not counter your barbaric action with another barbaric action. But when we decide to reply to Britain, we know how to do so. Britain knows how we can reply to it. We know Britain has wounds on which we can apply pressure. We know how to reply to Britain but we will never reply childlishly and recklessly and terroristically. Britain will know in the end who the Libyans are," the speaker concludes.

UK Police Bullets Compelled Bureau 'Self-Defense'

LD190158 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Up until recently, relations between Britain and ourselves were of an ordinary nature based on mutual respect, on development of joint interests and strengthening of ties in a way that made each side careful not to hurt the other side. Despite past glory Britain still entertains the pictures of the past embroidered in silk and velvet. Britain has become conceited and shortsighted; it sees no further than its nose. The Jamahiriyah is aware of this drawback in actual British policy but considers that

it should not involve itself in the problems of others and their inferiority complexes. It opted to overlook all this shadow that covers reality in the island of fog. The Jamahiriyah paid no attention to the negative aspects and tried to build a clean relationship. It moved toward a common point. It banked on the future and it moved forward.

The Jamahiriyah responds to its revolutionary doctrine and opens true relationships with nations and not with governments. It ignored all the superficial formalities and tried its best to control its nerves in confronting the difficulties faced by its People's Bureau there in the course of its political action. The Bureau operates in accordance with an international code of practices agreed upon by all. It established its headquarters in the heart of the British capital and flies the flag of the Jamahiriyah. Its staff carries on with its work in the light of day and in full view and hearing distance of the formidable British security organs.

It appears that the calm nerves of the Jamahiriyah have been met with secret brooding. The well-known cold British blood turned into cauldrons boiling over into volcanoes of hell, until they exploded in the events of yesterday in the form of a crime and a serious precedent violating all international laws and covenants. This was accomplished by besieging the Libyan People's Bureau and trying to storm it through the agents of the British intelligence and those who are no more than hired lackeys and imposters, a mixture of different races including Britons [as heard], as the BBC and news agencies admitted.

How can we explain this ugly crime? Such crimes are not new to Britain, whose dossier is full of many attacks on the sacred rights of the peoples of the world and against the Arab nation in particular. In addition, this treacherous attack on the Libyan Arab People's Bureau is connected with Ronald Reagan's law which calls for the United States to launch an attack on any state that embraces what he calls international terrorism. He falsely levels these charges against the national liberation movements and the progressive and revolutionary states in the world, and foremost the Jamahiriyah, naturally.

Has Britain not realized that it has proved to be a guard dog in the service of the international policeman — the United States? Despite this, can there be terrorism matching the level of terrorism of the British Government in this flagrant aggression against the sanctity of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau by raiding it in this theatrical, tragic fashion, with police dogs and helicopters and intelligence officers who are trained to attack and raid and open fire haphazardly and create storms to raise the tension and create absurd excuses to commit crimes, even murder and bloodshed?

The staff of the People's Bureau were compelled to act in self-defense in the face of the barrage of bullets that descended upon them suddenly from the barrels of the guns of the British police and their agents. They had no alternative than to meet the fire of the aggressors with fire and defend the sanctity of this Bureau, which is considered Libyan soil in the eyes of all international covenants, codes and agreements. It has been proved by this open British piracy that Britain stands in the forefront of the colonial countries which are conducting a campaign of hate and operations of slander and persecution against the Libyan people whose only motivation is this cowardly eagerness to implement Reagan's instructions and declare complete allegiance to him. He is the man who Libya caused to develop a split personality and shifts in behavior so that he acted like a madman and created this evil spirit against us in the hearts of his henchmen, agents and stooges.

But Reagan does not frighten us. His hand in British affairs therefore can hardly frighten us. The aggression occurred and began to escalate starting in the last 2 weeks of March. It was a cowardly attack against innocent people — students who are examining patients receiving treatment in a British hospital and who pay for the treatment and visitors who are touring Britain. They have not committed any crime except that fate took them by chance to that country. Employees who are doing official duty did not escape police persecution by Scotland Yard with all its artificial prestige and its misleading international reputation which it gambled by attacking defenseless people, patients and ordinary tourists. Ever since that date, tension increased until the complete collapse occurred with this attack which took place yesterday against the People's Bureau.

This operation only exposed Britain and its subservience, and made it appear as it really is without makeup, a crone who dreams of returning to the past and who searches for a role and makes this agitation an excuse to appear in the center of the international news limelight. As for us, we will continue to lead to the coming age, the age of the masses, enduring all the filthy wars and counterattacking colonialism and imperialism whatever the cost and whatever the sacrifices.

The revolution is in need of prophets who are capable of sacrifices and of patience and determination until the day of final victory for the forces of the revolution. As for Britain, it is indicted and convicted of violating all international codes of conduct and practice. The Libyan Arab people know how pay back the insult.

Departing Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Comments on Visit

LD181518 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and foreign and information minister of the State of Kuwait, this morning left Tripoli following a 2-day visit to the Jamahiriyah.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad made a statement to JANA in which he expressed his happiness at meeting with the brother leader of the revolution, and said: In meeting with Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi there is an opportunity to benefit from his thoughts and valuable views on dealing with the issues which are of interest to the Arab nation and the world.

The deputy prime minister added that he had discussed during the visit to the Jamahiriyah the current situation in the Arab region and the mustering of Arab capabilities to confront our common enemy.

He said that he had also discussed the consolidation and development of relations between the Jamahiriyah and Kuwait.

Jallud Meets Palestinian Officials in Damascus

LD181002 Tripoli JANA in English 0935 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Damascus, Rajab 18, April 18, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, yesterday received in Damascus Abu 'Ali Mustafa, assistant secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Abu Nahir Yamani, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Taysir Quba'ah and Abu Salah, members of the Political Bureau of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Meeting With Syria's Khaddam

LD190236 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud held a meeting in Damascus last night with brother 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the Syrian vice president, in the presence of Faruq ash-Shar', the Syrian foreign minister. Also taking part in this meeting were Brothers Abu Salih [Nimir Salih], Abu Khalid al-'Amlih, and Abu Akram [Musa 'Awad], members of the new revolutionary command in Fatah; Brother Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command [PFLP-GC]; Talal Naji, assistant secretary of the PFLP-GC; 'Isam al-Qadi, secretary general of As-Sa'iqah organization; Samir Ghawshah, secretary general of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front; Muhammad Khalifah, member of the PLO Executive Committee; and 'Umar ash-Shihabi, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PFLP-GC.

Islamic Department Delegation Visits Iran

LD190835 Tripoli JANA in English 1434 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Tehran, Rajab 18, April 18, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A delegation of Islamic Affairs Department of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau currently on a visit to Iran held a meeting in Teheran with Ayatollah Jenti, a leading member of (?the) Iranian revolution with responsibility for the Islamic media organization.

The meeting discussed ways and means of confronting hostile campaigns directed at Islam and Moslems and the success of the Islamic call. Member of the Libyan Arab delegation informed their Iranian hosts of the role played by the Great Al Fatih Revolution and its leader in the service of Islam to make the Holy Koran the law of the society.

The Libyan Arab delegation later met a delegation of the College of Theological Studies in Teheran and exchanged views on the third universal theory and the spreading of Islam.

The delegation also met Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammed Haskiri, director of Islamic affairs media organization and his staff. He praised the stand of Al Fatih Revolution in aiding Islam and Moslems which were highlighted in every Islamic and political gathering. He expressed his hope for bolstering of co-operation between Iran and the Jamahiriyah for the welfare of Moslems and realization of their aspiration.

MAURITANIA

Arrest of UTM Secretary General, Others Explained

AB181620 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Following the reaction of certain trade union circles to the arrest of a few trade union officials, including the secretary general of the Mauritanian Workers Union [UTM], the UTM has decided to give an explanation to the national and international public. Let us listen to the explanation given by (Boidiallo Ousumoid), acting secretary general of the UTM.

[Begin (Ousumoid) recording] On 26 March 1984, the secretary general of the UTM, Cheik Malainine Robert, was arrested. The National Bureau of the UTM immediately took up this painful affair and fought to secure his release, but the majority of workers had to face reality very quickly. Cheikh Malainine Robert was engaged in political activities that are definitely against the union's principles and objectives and he tried to collaborate with foreign countries to threaten state security. That is the official version which is backed by irrefutable proof.

No Mauritanian citizen is above the law. Therefore we cannot see how one can expect the Mauritanian worker, whose objectives and general orientation are very clear, to engage in subversive activities that are diametrically opposed to his principles and which clearly state that only the moral and material interests of workers must be promoted. Subversion, threat to state security, and collaboration with foreign countries to threaten national sovereignty cannot receive the backing of workers in any way.

That is why the National Bureau, far from running away from its responsibilities, has disengaged itself totally from this affair and has decided to carry out a campaign of explanation on the national and international levels. [end recording]

You may note that in the framework of this explanation campaign, the National Bureau of the UTM has decided to send delegations to Zouerate and Nouadhibou.

France Provides Loan To Modernize Telecommunications

AB171556 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Ahmed Ould Zain, minister of planning and territorial administration and the director of the Central Fund in Nouakchott, signed a loan agreement totaling nearly Fr 15,570,000 today. This loan is for financing the modernization and expansion of the telecommunications system in our country.

This program includes the building of the Nouakchott satellite earth station and the national and international transit and telex center. It costs more than Fr 76 million. This program is jointly financed by the Aid and Cooperation Fund, the French External Trade Bank, and the French Central Fund for Economic Cooperation.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Receives Jordanian Envoy, PLO Official

LD181353 Rabat MAP in English 1210 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Fes, Apr 18 (MAP) — King Hassan II of Morocco received Mr. Sulayman 'Arar, deputy premier and minister of interior of Jordan on Tuesday afternoon in Fes. During the meeting, the special envoy of King Husayn delivered a personal message from the Jordanian monarch to King Hassan II.

The Moroccan monarch also received Mr. Mahmud 'Abbas (Abu Mazin), member of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian movement "Fatah". The meeting was attended by the adviser to the king, Mr. Ahmed Bensouda and the PLO representative in Rabat, Mr. Abu Marwan.

U.S. Commerce Secretary Baldrige Arrives in Rabat

LD181438 Rabat MAP in English 1212 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Rabat, Apr 18 (MAP) — American Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Malcolm Baldrige, arrived here Tuesday [17 April] for a three day official visit to Morocco that will be followed by a two day private visit.

Mr. Baldrige who is leading a delegation said upon arrival that he will discuss with Mr. Azeddine Guessous, Moroccan minister of trade, industry and tourism bilateral cooperation.

He added that his visit is part of the third session of the joint Moroccan-American committee on commerce exchanges between the two countries.

He said he was looking forward to be received by King Hassan II this Wednesday in Fes, adding that he will also meet the prime minister, Mr. Karim Lamrani.

He termed "very fruitful" the results of the two previous session of the joint committee and recalled the holding in the past of two Moroccan-American seminars, one on agro-industry sector and the other on fisheries.

The U.S. secretary to commerce also said he will meet American businessmen in Rabat and Casablanca.

Meeting With King Hassan

LD190836 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Excerpt] This afternoon at the Royal Palace in Fes His Majesty King Hassan II received U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige, who was accompanied by two of his deputies.

SUDAN

Egyptian Foreign Minister Leads Delegation Visit

'Ali Comments on Arrival

JN181210 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1038 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Apr (SUNA) — Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister arrived here this morning to attend the third periodic meeting of the Sudanese and Egyptian foreign ministers, which will be convened here today and tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali is accompanied by a high-ranking Egyptian Foreign Ministry delegation comprising Ambassador 'Umran ash-Shafi'i, assistant foreign minister; Ambassador Salah Basyuni, director of the Information Department at the Foreign Ministry; Ambassador Mahmud Qasim, director of the Integration Department; and Ahmad Sidqi, director of the African Department.

Following his arrival, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that he is carrying a message to President Ja'far Numayri from President Husni Mubarak. The message deals with the Egyptian action within the framework of the nonaligned group to stop the Iraq-Iran war in accordance with a specific concept. He said that Egypt has no special or unilateral initiative, but that consultations are being held with a number of nonaligned states to stop the Gulf war.

'Ali added that the convocation of the meetings of diplomatic coordination between Sudan and Egypt under the two countries' foreign ministers crowns the summit meetings and the meetings on the ministerial level which have actually gone far beyond what the integration charter has stated. He pointed out that coordination has reached the desired level on the international, regional, and bilateral levels between the two countries on the one hand and the world states on the other. He said that this in particular will eventually end with integration becoming complete unity between the two countries. He pointed out that the Khartoum meetings will deal with the promotion of diplomatic coordination between the two countries in the international organizations, bilateral relations, the implementation of the integration charter, and a number of Arab and African political topics.

'Ali also said that intensive contacts are under way among the various African states, particularly between Guinea, the host country, and Ethiopia, whose capital is the OAU headquarters, so as to convene the upcoming OAU summit. Consultations are also being held on the various African problems. 'Ali said that Egypt and Sudan are committed to implementing the African majority decision at the forthcoming African summit.

Coordination Meeting Begins

JN181946 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Apr (SUNA) — The Committee for Diplomatic Coordination Between Egypt and Sudan began its third meeting here this morning under Sudanese Foreign Minister

Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak and Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egypt's deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

The Egyptian and Sudanese ministers held another meeting which was attended on the Sudanese side by Mustafa Madani, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Hashim 'Uthman, Foreign Ministry under secretary; and on the Egyptian side by Egypt's Ambassador to Sudan Ahmad 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif, and Counsellor Ahmad Abu al-Ghayt.

The two subcommittees of the Diplomatic Coordination Committee held a meeting to study and discuss the detailed programs for diplomatic cooperation between the two fraternal countries in all fields. These committees will continue their meetings this evening.

Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak made a press statement after the meeting and stressed that the coordination between the Egyptian and Sudanese Foreign Ministries has greatly developed and that the coordination process has reached new horizons. He said that the best proof of the coordination between Egypt and Sudan was shown when Sudan presented its complaint to the United Nations Security Council against the Libyan regime for its barbaric bombing of Omdurman.

The foreign minister announced that the major issues which were discussed had been agreed on in the meetings of the subcommittees today. He pointed out that his meeting with Egypt's foreign minister was fruitful and that agreement was reached during that meeting on increasing cooperation and coordination on all issues.

Muhammad Mirghani pointed out the efforts for bringing Egypt back to the Arab fold and the Arab League and stressed that many Arab countries are aware of the importance of Egypt's reinstatement in the Arab League, although they do not publicize this as Sudan has done. The foreign minister said that the Arab countries appreciate Egypt's position and that the Arab League without Egypt will disintegrate.

Muhammad Mirghani said that Egypt and Sudan coordinated their African policy according to the Charter and resolutions of the OAU, especially in matters concerning the implementation of the resolutions of the Lagos economic summit, which called for a sound atmosphere in order to strengthen African cooperation in all fields, especially in the sphere of economy and supply.

The foreign minister stressed that the Egyptian and Sudanese viewpoints were and still are identical concerning the Middle East problem. He also stressed that the two countries were in agreement and would continue their contacts with all the concerned sides. The foreign minister said that Sudan's relations with Ethiopia had regretfully entered a phase of misunderstanding. He added: We see Ethiopia and Sudan as two neighboring states with strong and friendly relations. Sudan sees that this misunderstanding is not in the interests of Sudan or Ethiopia and could be used by a third side. This is why we see, believe in, and seek to have Sudan and Ethiopia living in peace on the basis of good neighborly relations, noninterference in the affairs of others, and development of cooperation between the two countries.

The foreign minister stressed that the Libyan regime's intervention in Chad is the reason for all the problems and that Sudan rejects Libya's occupation of Chadian territory, which has resulted in destabilizing Chad. He said that Sudan believes in halting intervention in the internal affairs of Chad and letting the Chadian people work for the stability and development of their country. But Libya continues with its policy of intervention in the affairs of Chad and is trying to impose its hegemony on it.

The foreign minister pointed out that halting of the Iraq-Iran war is a very important and vital matter for the two Muslim states in order to save the potentials of the two countries for the Arab and Islamic nation's battle. He said that Sudan supports any effort to stop this war.

Officials Explain Objectives of Compulsory Service

JN181902 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1710 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Apr (SUNA) — During the meeting of the Higher Committee for Compulsory National Service in the national capital today, Majdhdhub Talhah, the national capital's acting commissioner, explained the dimensions, objectives, and aims of compulsory service and how it benefits the homeland by building the citizen and preparing him in a disciplined and responsible manner to carry out the development plans and national programs.

During the meeting Brigadier General Ahmad Muhammad 'Ali said that preparations for opening recruitment centers in the national capital had been completed. He added that the training centers were now ready for work and said that the call-up includes those born in 1964, to be followed later by those who were born in 1963 and 1962 in order to absorb all those under 30 years of age.

TUNISIA

French Minister Dumas Meets With Prime Minister

PM181340 Tunis L'ACTION in French 6 Apr 84 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Prospects for Cooperation Between Tunisia and EEC at Center of Talks"]

[Text] Prime Minister and Interior Minister Mohamed Mzali had a meeting at the Kasbah government palace yesterday afternoon with French Minister for European Affairs Roland Dumas.

In a statement to the TAP agency Mr Dumas specified that the meeting focused on cooperation between Tunisia and the EEC and on the prospects for this cooperation with a view to the EEC's expansion to include new members in the next few years. Mr Dumas said he was very satisfied with the warm welcome given to him and pointed out that this meeting with Mr Mohamed Mzali was a prelude to the talks he will have with the ministers concerned. The audience took place in the presence of Foreign Minister Beji Caid es Sebsi and French Ambassador in Tunis Mr Gilbert Perol.

It should be noted that Mr Roland Dumas arrived in Tunis early yesterday afternoon for a 24-hour visit to Tunisia, during which he will have talks with Tunisian leaders on cooperation between Tunisia and the EEC member countries.

On his arrival at Tunis-Carthage International Airport, where he was welcomed by Foreign Minister Beji Caid es Sebsi and by French Ambassador in Tunis Gilbert Perol, Mr Roland Dumas made a short statement to the press in which he stressed in particular the preferential nature of relations between Tunisia and the EEC," [quotemarks as published], expressing the hope that his talks with the Tunisian leaders will produce useful results for the two sides. He noted that he was also visiting Tunisia as the representative of the French head of state, who is current EEC chairman.

UGTT Suspends Secondary Education Trade Union

LD180812 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Less than a week after the agreement between the government and the UGTT [General Union of Tunisian Workers] to adopt dialogue as a basis for solving trade union problems and for developing the spirit of national harmony and social peace, the workers organization has proved its patriotic feeling and its shouldering of all responsibilities by having all its bodies abide by the clauses of the agreement, and it did not hesitate in adopting a firm attitude toward one of its bodies in order to preserve the spirit of harmony and agreement in the country and to serve the higher interests of the homeland.

The UGTT has decided to suspend the trade union of secondary education from carrying out any activity, after having stressed to all teachers that it will defend their demands by immediately entering into negotiations with the Ministry of Education in order to find suitable solutions for these problems — an attitude whichis apt to safeguard their just and honest demands against attempts being made to use such demands as a means to conceal purposes which may have no bearing on the problems of the wide majority of teachers. In particular, the trade union of secondary education, whose activities the union decided to suspend, has not hesitated to put forward demands which have no connection with the profession and, as these demands were political, whose aim may be to make matters impossible and to shut the door of dialogue. Here is the text of the statement issued by the UGTT under the signature of its chairman, Habib Achour:

In accordance with the regulations issued following the meeting of the board of the National Union of Secondary Education held on 15 and 16 April 1984, whereby the board did not adhere to what has been agreed upon by the bodies administering the union, and owing to the fact that these regulations are contrary to the constituent law and statute of the union, and in accordance with the preliminary report submitted by the national procedural commission, it is proposed to suspend the members of the national bureau of the secondary education trade union and to refer the file of the deliberations of the executive board of said trade union to the national procedural committee to discuss the matter and to regard its decisions as null and void. The Executive Bureau of the UGTT would like to reaffirm to all teachers of secondary education that the UGTT will defend their demands and immediately enter into negotiations with the Ministry of Education in order to find suitable solutions for them.

CAMEROON

Three Cabinet Officials Appointments Terminated

AB182115 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Yet another decree terminates the appointments and services of some officials in the civil cabinet of the Presidency of the republic. They are Foreign Affairs Adviser Ekebi Dominique, Secretaries of Foreign Affairs Iya Tidjani and (Bakoubet) Bernard, and Assistant Head of Service for Ceremonies Ekoro Moise.

One other decree quotes Posts and Telecommunications delegations in all the provinces with headquarters in the capital city of each province.[sentence as heard]

CHAD

Military-Civilian Conflict Subject of 'Rowdy' Debate

AB182200 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Excerpt] After discussing financial and equipment problems facing the Health Ministry, the conference of prefects in Chad today focused attention on the Ministries of Defense and Economy. During today's meeting, which is the 3d day in their deliberations, the participants constituted themselves into commissions to implement resolutions and recommendations that would be submitted to the National Committee of Prefects. It should be recalled that it was the head of state who personally presided over the opening session of the conference of prefects last Monday. It is the first of its kind organized under the Third Republic.

At today's meeting, the Ministry of Defense, because of its special position in the present phase of the history of our country, raised a rowdy debate this morning, and this is understandable, for the problem of security is of prime importance in a war situation such as we live in today. But the chairman of the commission managed to direct the deliberations to the desired course. In fact, as everybody knows, the Ministry of Defense is a very sensitive department, especially in the present stage where the national authorities have decided to restructure our young army, to make it more operational. In view of this situation, there is often a conflict regarding areas of competence between the prefects and the military leaders. This conflict of authority is quite evident in the provinces where most of the time the military authorities take precedence over the civil authorities, especially the prefects. The chairman of the commission stressed that the meeting will have to find a final solution to these problems. This conflicting situation, which is sometimes created by misunderstanding, has worsened relations between the two categories of authority in the provinces, and has had adverse effect on the smooth running of the administration in the provinces.

Suggestions and recommendations were made to the commission in charge of drafting the recommendations and resolution of the conference. The participants also made concrete proposals for the Defense Ministry within the framework of the reorganization of our young army; recommendations concerning supplies, (?recruitment) and financing.

Minister Takes Habre Message to Congolese Leader

AB182212 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The minister of plan and reconstruction, accompanied by a member of the Command Council of the Armed Forces of the North, is in Congo Brazzaville. Joseph Yodeyman is bearer of a message from President Hissein Habre to the Congolese head of state, Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

It will be recalled that 2 months ago the minister headed a similar delegation to the People's Republic of Congo. He was received by the Congolese head of state who also favored contacts with a number of dissident Chadian nationals residing in Brazzaville. It was within the framework of the permanent efforts being made by the authorities of the Third Republic to find an appropriate solution to Chad's problems by regrouping all the sons of Chad around a negotiating table. After his return to Ndjamena, the minister of plan and reconstruction clearly explained that his contacts were very positive.

It is not certain whether this time, too, the mission that the minister of plan and reconstruction is heading is undertaking similar contacts, or whether there has been any new developments in the discussions held earlier on with the authorities of the People's Republic of Congo.

GUNT Reiterates It Shot Down French Jaguar

AB190746 Paris AFP in English 0727 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Lome, Apr 19 (AFP) — The Libyan-backed forces of Goukouni Oueddei in Chad have repeated their claim to have shot down a French Jaguar fighter-bomber on Monday, Radio Bardai reported in a broadcast monitored here. The radio station, transmitting from Tibesti, northern Chad, and run by Mr Goukouni's opposition Transitional Government of National Union (GUNT), sadid late Wednesday that the Jaguar had been brought down by 14.5-mm machinegun fire.

Earlier, the Libyan news agency JANA quoted Mr Goukouni as telling reporters in Tripoli that his forces had shot the plane down.

The French Air Force has described the loss of the Jaguar as "an accident" during a reconnaissance mission.

Radio Bardai said the Jaguar was part of a formation of several French military planes which flew low over GUNT troop positions Monday. The pilot had not been able to eject.

Four Jaguars flew over GUNT positions again Tuesday morning but turned back when they met artillery fire, the radio said. It gave no indication of where the incident occurred, but said GUNT forces suffered one dead and three wounded.

BENIN

Communique Issued at End of FLN Group Visit

AB182040 Dakar PANA in French 1659 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Algiers, 18 Apr (APS-ALG/PANA) — At the end of a working visit to the People's Republic of Benin by a delegation of the FLN party led by Abderrazak Bouhara, member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee in charge of external relations, an Algeria-Benin joint communique was issued. Here is the text of the document:

Upon the invitation of the People's Revolution Party of Benin [PRPB], a delegation of the FLN party led by Abderrazak Bouhara, member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee in charge of external relations, made a friendly and working visit to Benin from 11 to 15 April. During its stay, the Algerian delegation was received by the chairman of the PRPB Central Committee and president of the People's Republic of Benin, Mathieu Kerekou.

The FLN and PRPB delegations were led respectively by Abderrazak Bouhara and Girigissou Gado, member of the Political Bureau of the PRPB Central Committee and chairman of the External Relations Commission.

The talks were held in a brotherly atmosphere. They were on relations between the two parties and their mass organizations and on cooperation between the two states. The two parties expressed satisfaction with the quality of their relations, particularly relations between their mass organizations and they expressed their determination to promote these relations. The Algerian delegation spoke on the results of the fifth FLN congress and explained the new stage of the consolidation of the achievements of the Algerian revolution and the process of building a socialist society. The Beninese side also gave a lengthy explanation of the achievements of the Beninese revolution and the current efforts being made, especially concerning the forthcoming election of the people's commissioners to the National Revolutionary Assembly. Touching on the international situation, the two delegations expressed their legitimate worry over the increase of tension in the world, most particularly in Africa and the Middle East.

The two sides reaffirmed their constant and unflinching support for the aims and objectives of the OAU and expressed their strong desire to work toward strengthening its action and unity on the eve of the 20th summit meeting. The FLN and the Beninese Revolutionary Party expressed the view that the situation prevailing in northwest Africa constitutes a serious threat to the security and peace of the region. They condemned the intransigence of the Kingdom of Morocco, which has obstinately refused to grant to the people of Western Sahara their right to self-determination and independence, thus obstructing the implementation of Resolution 104 of the 19th OAU summit which has called for the holding of direct negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario.

Examining the situation in the Middle East, the two delegations declared that the only way out is the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable and indefeasible right to build an independent and sovereign Palestinian state on all the territories of Palestine, under the leadership of the PLO, its sole, unique, and legitimate representative, and the complete and unconditional evacuation of all occupied territories by the Zionist forces including Al-Quds [Jerusalem].

Concerning Lebanon, the joint communique states that the two parties condemn any attempt at partitioning that country and called for a peaceful solution based on the Arabic character and unity of Lebanon, its territorial integrity, national reconciliation,and the withdrawal of the Zionist forces of occupation. Deeply concerned by the conflict between Iran and Iraq, the two delegations urged these two brotherly countries to stop the tragic shedding of blood and exhorted them to settle their dispute in a peaceful manner. Analyzing the situation in Latin America, the two delegations reaffirmed their active support of the people of Latin America and the Caribbean, and condemned the activities of the imperialists and their allies, dictatorships, and fascist governments.

The two sides reaffirmed with vigor their attachment to the principles and ideals of nonalignment, which they consider as a privileged instrument to liberate the peoples, settle international conflicts, and safeguard peace. The two delegations are convinced that the responses to the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of the whole world are part of a radical change of the international economic relations through the establishment of a fairer new world economic order and through the opening of a South-South dialogue, which will be illustrated by a mutually beneficial cooperation among Third World countries.

In this regard, the final communique underscores that the exemplary and fruitful cooperation between Algeria and Benin constitutes an outstanding contribution to the realization of this new action. To that effect, the two sides carefully examined the implementation of the decisions of the Algerian-Beninese Joint Commission of Cooperation and earmarked practical and efficient operating conditions in order to strengthen cooperation between Algeria and Benin.

Satellite Earth Station Pact Signed With France

AB182235 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The third and last part of the agreement on the Cotonou satellite telecommunciation earth station was signed this morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. Leon Blaise Ahouandogoo, deputy permanent undersecretary of the ministry; and Antoine (Teon), director of the French cooperation mission, signed the documents.

The agreement, which is to the tune of 150 million CFA francs, rounds off the Aid and Cooperation Fund [FAC] participation in the construction of the earth and telecommunications station for which the FAC has granted a total amount of 600 million CFA francs. The FAC has already contributed twice, in 1982 and in 1983 respectively, toward the implementation of the project. The first amounted to 300 million CFA francs and the second 150 million.

GHANA

Border Issues Discussed With Upper Volta

AB181940 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Ghana and Upper Volta have held a meeting in Tienkodougou in Upper Volta, at which economic and social issues affecting the two countries were discussed. These include the movement of people and goods, currency trafficking, trade laws, as well as sports and culture. The Ghana delegation was led by the acting secretary for Upper-East, Mr Martin Amidu, while the Upper Volta commissioner for Bolgou Province, Mr (Yara Alphonse), represented his country.

At the meeting, Mr Amidu explained at length the trade and immigration laws of Ghana. He hoped that the authorities in Upper Volta would undertake to educate their nationals on the need to respect Ghana's laws. A resolution adopted at the end of the meeting noted that since misunderstanding can arise as a result of ignorance of each other's laws, there is the need to intensify political education. This, the two sides believe, will help enlighten people of the two countries so as to ease tension which can be capitalized on by reactionary elements.

The resolution said there is the need for regular meetings and contacts between the authorities and the various organs of the revoltion in order to harmonize relationships to enable Ghanaians and Upper Voltans to realize that they are committed to the same struggle. In this regard, Ghana and the Upper Volta should undertake and promote joint sporting and cultural activities and cadre exchange programs. The resolution added that for the two countries to consolidate their political power, it is imperative to strengthen their economies by adopting such measures that are necessary to stamp out the evils of smuggling and currency trafficking. The resolution said that in order to forestall national problems involved in the movement of people of the two nations to foreign countries, it is necessary for both sides to ensure that travelers carried valid documents.

Opposition Group Created by Ex-Politicians in UK

AB181600 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Two weeks after the failure of the attempt by dissidents sent by politicians in exile to destabilize the country, a group of Ghanaian politicians have met in London to form what they call the Ghana Democratic Movement. According to a GNA [GHANA NEWS AGENCY] report, the self-styled leader of the group, J.H. Mensah, said membership is open to all Ghanaians who, as he put it, believe in the restoration of democracy in Ghana and are prepared to fight for it. He declared that Ghanaians are so hungry that they will change the situation themselves, and that there is no need for anyone to instigate them from outside.

Other points in Mr Mensah's catalogue of so-called crimes against [as heard] the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] are that the government has failed to protect life and property. This is a reference to the lives of dissidents financed by the politicians to kill Ghanaians and to the property of people who robbed the national coffers to build mansions. Mr Mensah also said there is increased corruption in Ghana as shown by what he called the imprisonment of ministers and leading functionaries. Correspondents say Mr Mensah is no doubt referring to the recent punishment of a few leading cadres which is designed to emphasize the principle of self-correction within the revolution.

Comment on Opposition Movement

AB181608 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Reports from London say a group of Ghanaian politicians have come together to form an organization to be known as the Ghana Democratic Movement with the aim of helping to overthrow the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] government. The self-proclaimed leader of this group is J.H. Mensah, finance minister in the Busia regime, principal secretary in the Finance Ministry in the CPP [Convention People's Party] era, and author of Nkrumah's 7-year development plan. Though he said there is no need for anyone to instigate the overthrow of the PNDC from outside, yet it is significant that some of the members of the group have openly boasted of their support for the series of dissident actions to destabilize the revolution.

It is necessary to examine the objectives of this group and their charges against the PNDC one by one. Their main aim, they claim, is to restore democracy. We are familiar with the type of democracy we had when people like J.H. Mensah were in power. It was democracy for the few rich only. Political parties were formed by the rich in the secrecy of their bedrooms and the rest of the population were only presented with a choice between one or the other of these rich people's parties. Of course the rules of this political game, as determined again by the rich, were such as to prevent the ordinary people from forming a party of their own, or if they did, they lacked the resources to campaign for votes. This is the democracy to which this group of people would like to return Ghana.

J.H. Mensah referred to lack of freedom of speech in Ghana and that Ghanaians are hungry. To prove this, he asked his audience to go to Heathrow Airport and look at Ghanaians arriving from Accra. In the first place, the Ghanaians who travel to London are usually the affluent type. Certainly, they must be affluent to be able to afford the 60,000 cedis air passage. Such people look well fed and if the speaker wanted people to accept his view that Ghanaians are hungry, the people arriving in London are not a good specimen. The fact is that the professional politicans in London prefer to tell horrendous stories of conditions in Ghana to justify the foreign secret service monies that are paid them to overthrow the government. In most cases, they either exaggerate or they cling to conditions that existed at the early stages of the revolution and refuse to accept the positive changes that have taken place. Otherwise, they would have known that in Ghana no one is being molested merely for voicing opposition to the PNDC. The acute hunger they speak of is no doubt a reference to the special conditions of last year when the 1 million returnees, the bushfires, and the drought combined to produce food

shortages. Now even though there is need for improvement, especially in prices, at least the national emphasis on farming and the government's vigorous food imports have assured ready stocks of maize, rice, and other staples both in the markets and in government warehouses.

J.H. Mensah laments that there is no protection for life and property in Ghana. He must be referring to the lives of dissidents financed by politicians in exile to kill fellow Ghanaians, or to the property of people who robbed the nation to build mansions. If these are those he is defending then we will not comment.

J.H. Mensah says he has a clean record. He thinks Ghanaians have forgotten the Odumase farms episode and the arrogant insults he howled at the press and the opposition in parliament in 1971, for daring to call his conduct in question.

Looking at the names of the politicians who are prominent in this anti-PNDC movement, it will be seen that one common characteristic unites them all. People like J.H. Mensah, Kofi Batsa, Francis Bazie of Upper Regional Development Corporation notoriety, S.K. Amofah, Boye Anowomah, and Stella Dontoh, can only be united by one motive — the desire to regain their former privileged status which they used to amass wealth through business in order to ensure the good life for themselves while caring nothing for the ordinary Ghanaian. They are people who regard politics as the path to personal wealth. To them the ordinary Ghanaian worker only needs a few crumbs from their sumptuous tables to keep them happy. Thanks to 4 June and 31 December, the Ghanaians have seen through this kind of democracy and will therefore not be fooled by the rhetoric coming from London.

GUINEA

GDR's Honecker, Fischer Greet Counterparts

AB182108 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Following his appointment to the high office of the presidency, Colonel Lansana Conte has received a goodwill message from Erich Honecker, secretary general of the Central Committee of the East German Socialist Unity Party and chairman of the GDR State Council. He expresses the [word indistinct] wish of the GDR to cultivate and strengthen the traditional friendly relations existing between the Republic of Guinea and the GDR. Meanwhile, the East German foreign minister, Oskar Fischer, has sent a congratulatory message to his Guinean counterpart, Facine Toure, following his appointment as foreign minister of the Republic of Guinea.

IVORY COAST

President Receives Message From Dos Santos

MB181901 Luanda ANGOP in French 1200 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Abidjan, 18 Apr (ANGOP) — Dombele Mbala Bernardo, Angolan ambassador to Gabon, was received in audience yesterday by President Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast, to whom he delivered a message from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. On this occasion, the Angolan diplomat reaffirmed Angola's determination to respect the agreement signed in Lusaka on 16 February with South Africa in order to allow the withdrawal of the South African troops from Angola and to create the conditions for implementing UN Security Council Resolution 435-78.

Dombele Bernardo said that the Lusaka agreement will create the conditions for implementing Resolution 435. He added that the real independence of Namibia will lead to the end of all support to puppet groups and will allow the gradual withdrawal of the Cuban troops who, he stressed, have answered a call from Angola on the basis of the UN Charter.

The Angolan diplomat will also go to Dakar where he will deliver a message from the Angolan head of state to Abdou Diouf, his Senegalese counterpart.

Algerian FLN Party Delegation Arrives

AB180857 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0745 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] A delegation of the ruling FLN party in Algeria, led by Mr Abderrazak Bouhara, a member of the FLN Central Committee, has been in our midst since yesterday evening.

The delegation was welcomed on arrival by Mr Djedje Madi and Mr Balla Keita, both members of the Executive Committee of the Political Bureau.

The leader of the Algerian delegation explained to the national press that his party intends to develop close links ofcooperation with the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally [PDCI-RDA].

[Begin Bouhara recording] The objective of the FLN party delegation is to examine with the PDCI leadership the possibilities for cooperation between the two parties.

I think that our current visit will give us a good opportunity to lay the foundation for cooperation between the two parties. We have come to see how we can lay the foundations for this cooperation between the two parties. We will also discuss some of the problems that currently face African countries. [end recording]

LIBERIA

HOT PRINT Newspaper Launched on 17 April

AB181540 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 17 Apr 84

[text] The *HOT PRINT* newspaper was officially launched in Monrovia today. Speaking during the launching ceremony at its headquarters on Broad Street, the president and publisher of the the newspaper, Mr Mama U. Salif, said the paper will endeavor to publish news of national and international interest. Mr Salif said that the paper will avoid all specks of yellow journalism.

MALI

Belgian Secretary of State for Cooperation Visits

AB181100 Bamako Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 18 April 84

[Text] Coming from Dakar, the Belgian secretary of state for cooperation, His Excellency Mr Francois-Xavier de Donnea, arrived in Bamako yesterday afternoon. Mr de Donnea was welcomed at the Senon International Airport by Mr Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of international cooperation and foreign affairs and honorary consul of Belgium in Mali.

He declared that the aim of his visit was to see firsthand what Belgium has achieved in Mali and to discuss the situation with the Malian cooperation authorities, especially Minister Beye. Mr de Donnea, who will be in the country for 6 days, will visit Timbuktu, Mopti, and Sanga.

NIGER

Guinean Prime Minister Leaves for Conakry

AB171446 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] The Guinean prime minister, Colonel Diara Traore, left Niamey this morning for Conakry at the end of his visit to our capital. He was received in audience yesterday by President Seyni Kountche, to whom he explained the recent change in government in Guinea. Shortly before his departure, the Guinean prime minister spoke to our reporter (Abdoulfa Saiya):

[Begin recording][(Saiya)] If this OAU summit should take place in Conakry, there is the problem of inviting the SDAR. Could we know the position of the new Guinean authorities on the Western Saharan issue?

[Traore] First of all I have learned from a radio report that we said we have invited the SDAR. This is false. We have never stated that we would officially invite the SDAR. We simply stated that we would ask for the 20th OAU summit to be held in Conakry, and that concerning the SDAR, we would conform to the resolutions of the 19th summit, especially Article (?104) which provided for general elections in Western Sahara and a referendum before December 1983. We will conform to this decision of the 19th summit and we will agree with what the majority of African countries will decide on this issue. [end recording]

Col Diara Traore was seen off by Prime Minister Hamid Algabit, General Ali Yacouba, grand chancellor of the national orders, the deputy chief of staff of the National Armed Forces, members of the government, and a delegation of the Guinean community in Niamey.

The delegation led by the Guinean prime minister included Captain Falcine Toure, minister of foreign affairs, and Captain Fode Momo Camara, minister of international cooperation.

NIGERIA

Decrees Regulating Press, Banking Promulgated

AB181645 Dakar PANA in English 1547 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Lagos, 18 April (NAN/PANA) — Any person found guilty of publishing false reports, rumours, or statements shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years without the option of a fine, and in the case of a corporate body, to a fine not less than 10,000 naira, according to Decree Number 4 promulgated by Nigeria's military government.

The decree, titled, Public Officers (Protection Against False Accusation) Decree 1984, made available in Lagos yesterday, stipulates that where an offence under this decree has been committed by a corporate body, every person who at the time of the commission of the offence was a proprietor, publisher, director, general manager, editor, secretary or other similar officer of the corporate body or was purporting to act in any such capacity, shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence, unless he proves that the offence was committed without his consent or connivance, and that he exercised all such diligence to prevent the commission of the offence as he ought to have exercised having regard to the nature of his functions in that capacity and in all the circumstances.

It further stipulates that where a corporate body was convicted under this decree, the tribunal may, in addition to any other penalty, order all or any of the equipment of the newspaper or wireless telegraphy station with which the offence was committed to be forfeited to the government. According to the decree, the head of state has the power to prohibit the circulation of newspapers found to be detrimental to the country's interest by an order to be published in a gazette prohibiting such circulation. Under such an order, the decree further explained, the prohibition shall continue for a period of 12 months unless sooner revoked or extended, as the case may require. The head of state is also empowered under the decree to revoke the licence granted to radio and television stations or order the closure or forfeiture of the state on to the government.

The decree forbids any publication or broadcast which is false and which states that the public officer has in any manner been engaged in corrupt practices or has in any manner corruptly enriched himself or any other person.

Offences under this decree are triable by a military tribunal to be constituted for that purpose. Details of the Banking (Freezing of Accounts) Decree 1984 were also made public in an official gazette released in Lagos yesterday. The decree, which takes effect from December 31, last year, empowers the head of state to order an investigation into the accounts of any person believed to have been involved in bribery, corruption, extortion, or abuse of office. According to the decree, the head of state is also empowered to order the restriction of the operation of such accounts subject to such conditions and duration as may be prescribed in the order. The decree stipulates that where the bank manager complies with the order of the head of state, no action, claim, suit, or demand by or on behalf of any person whose account is frozen or investigated shall lie against the bank or any

person complying. It shall be an offence against the decree for any bank or manager to refuse to comply with any directive or order by the order by the head of state, the decree explains. It adds that refusal to comply with the order is punishable under the banking act of 1969.

Ministry Rejects Negotiations With Student Group

AB171415 Lagos NAN in English 1300 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Lagos, April 17 (NAN) — The minister of education, Alhaji Ibrahim Abdullahi, yesterday in Lagos said that the ministry would not negotiate any issue with the National Association of Nigerian Students (NANS) because "the association is a proscribed body and an offshoot of the banned National Union of Nigerian Students." The minister made the remarks in an address meant for a meeting between him and members of NANS in Lagos yesterday. He said that the present administration supported responsible student leadership and unions, adding that by its recent actions, NANS was fast becoming "an apostle of doom and an organ of discontent and chaos." Alhhaji Ibrahim said that the association had ignored the laid-down procedures by insisting on negotiating directly with the Federal Government instead of state governments on various issues.

On free education, the minister said that the Federal Military Government preferred to "cut the coat of the nation according to its cloth," and that a responsible citizenry could not be nurtured on a "free this, free that propaganda." He stressed that government should not be expected to bear the financial or even the administrative burden of education alone, pointing out that the cooperation and active participation of parents, guardians, communities, and organisations in this regard were invaluable. Representatives of NANS, however, did not show up for the meeting.

5-Man Tribunal of Inquiry Established

AB191010 Lagos NAN in English 0905 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Lagos, Apr 18 (NAN) — The Federal Military Government today set up a 5-man tribunal of inquiry into the causes of the religious disturbances that broke out in Jimeta-Yola on February 27. According to a statement by the cabinet office, the tribunal is headed by a judge of the Supreme Court, Mr Justice Muhammadu Wais. Other members of the panel are Prof Olatunde Oloko of the University of Lagos; Alhaji Tanko Soba, former chief social welfare officer in Kaduna State; Alhaji Alkali, a retired civil servant; and Dr G.A. Adeosun, who will serve as the secretary to the tribunal. The statement said the inquiry is to determine whether any persons contributed to the outbreak of the disturbances and what measures should be taken against such persons. The panel would also determine whether non-Nigerians encouraged or participated in the disturbances and identify the political, social,and other problems which gave rise to the disturbances.

The panel is also empowered to ascertain to what extent the findings of the Aniagolu tribunal into similar disturbances in 1980 were implemented and determine the doctrine of the group involved in the disturbances in relation to what is now known as the Maitatsine sect. The panel has also been asked to assess the loss of life and property and the roles played by law enforcement agencies in the later than 6 weeks from the date of its first sitting. [sentence as received] A similar judicial panel of inquiry, headed by Mr Justice Anthony Aniagolu, was set up in 1981 following the Kano disturbances.

PLO Mission To Change Office Into Embassy

AB181622 Paris AFP in French 1443 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The PLO will soon change its office in Lagos into an embassy. This was learned today from diplomatic sources in the Nigerian capital. According to the same sources, Salim al-Bakir Da'ib, the ambassador designate, is already in Lagos where he is yet to present his letters of credence. Nigeria agreed, more than a year ago, to the establishment of a PLO Embassy in Lagos. The decision was taken during the time of the former civilian administration headed by Alhaji Shehu Shagari. The PLO delegation to the negotiations with the Nigerian authorities on this topic was headed by Salman al-Hirfi, the director of the organization's Department of African and Latin American Affairs. Mr al-Hirfi has already come to Nigeria several times, especially recently when he expressed to Nigerian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Gambari his organization's gratitude to Nigeria for its constant (?aid) to the PLO.

SWAPO Official Makes Anniversary Statement

AB191035 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] The South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, has pleaded for increased support and solidarity of the international community in its struggle for Namibia's independence. SWAPO's representative in Nigeria, Comrade (Kamja Kampala), made the appeal in a statement in Lagos to mark the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Namibian nationalist organization today. Mr (Kampala) pointed out that (?if not for) the material, political, and diplomatic support which SWAPO was receiving from the international community, the struggle could not have achieved so much success. The SWAPO representative said that the support was necessary now that the enemy had intensified its repressive machinery and resorted to various types of blackmail. He criticized the position of the American administration in the current negotiations for Namibian independence. Mr (Kampala) maintained that the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO will remain undaunted in their struggle for independence of their fatherland in spite of all sorts of maneuvers.

Oil Agreements Signed With Brazil, Venezuela

AB191144 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Nigeria and Brazil have signed an off-shore crude oil processing agreement to meet the shortfall in Nigeria's domestic oil consumption. The accord provides that Brazil will refine 50,000 barrels of Nigerian crude oil daily in that country's refineries. Nigeria's three refineries at Port Harcourt, Kaduna,

and Warri process about 260,000 barrels of crude a day. Another accord is in operation between Nigeria and Venezuela, under which Nigeria exchanges 50,000 barrels of its crude oil for Venezuela's heavy crude for use in the lube section of Kaduna refinery.

SENEGAL

FRG Foreign Minister Stops Over in Dakar

AB191030 Dakar Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher yesterday evening made another stopover in Dakar on his way home from his official visit to Argentina. He made the first stopover on Saturday, 14 April. During the first stopover, the West German foreign minister, who was accompanied by his wife, had discussions with Justice Minister Doudou N'Doye. During yesterday evening's stopover, the West German minister met with His Excellency Moustapha Niasse, minister of state for foreign affairs, with whom he discussed some current problems as well as international and bilateral issues. Mr Genscher was interviewed by Mamadou Mala Diop:

[Begin recording] You and your Senegalese counterpart have just had a 45-minute discussion which, I think, concerned international and bilateral problems. Since your last visit to Dakar, certain events have taken place in Africa, particularly (?Guinea). [passage indistinct]

[Genscher, in German with subsequent translation into French] I cannot comment on events that have taken place in other countries. But I will willingly talk about the friendly discussion I have just had with the Senegalese foreign minister. The Senegalese foreign minister informed me about the forthcoming Islamic economic conference. (?We also talked) about the Palestinian problem and the Middle East situation in general. We also discussed the situation in southern Africa and we (?agreed) that UN Security Council Resolution 435 should be implemented. [end recording]

Report on Information Minister's Visit to Egypt

AB191107 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Promotion of dynamic cooperation in the fields of radio, television and press organs and South-South cooperation between the Middle East countries and West Africa in the field of information were the main subjects of discussions between Egyptian Information Minister Muhammad ash-Sharif and his Senegalese counterpart, Djibo Ka, who arrived in Egypt last Monday. Mr ash-Sharif stated that this visit will lay the foundation for fruitful, friendly, and fraternal cooperation. He emphasized the excellent relations existing between our two countries as well as their perfect identity of views on several current problems. The Egyptian information minister particularly stressed the role being played by Senegal in the field of Islamic affairs and affirmed that Egypt is fully prepared to help our country.

In the audio-visual field, Egypt has agreed to receive some technicians and trainees of the Senegalese Radio and Television Service [ORTS] in its training institutes for 6 months. A senior Egyptian technician will be sent to Dakar early next month to assess the needs of the ORTS in the field of technical assistance and as far as television transmitters are concerned. Moreover, a working team will soon visit Senegal to prepare a film that will help acquaint the Egyptians with Senegalese realities.

Djibo Ka expressed happiness about Egypt's good disposition. He specified that it was President Abdou Diouf who asked him to visit Egypt in response to the invitation of his Egyptian counterpart. He stated that information can constitute the factor for the reactivation of our bilateral cooperation in all fields, adding that it can also enable our two countries, which have the same feelings [words indistinct], to know and appreciate each other better. Djibo Ka had a long meeting with the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Butrus Ghali. The discussions, which took place in the presence of Chams Eddine Ndoye, our ambassador to Cairo, enabled the two ministers to note the excellence of our cooperation, especially in the political and economic fields.

UPPER VOLTA

Press Agency Given Monopoly, Publicity Role

AB182105 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Today's Ministerial Council meeting, which was presided over from 0800 to 1630 by Comrade Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and head of state, examined the items on its agenda, listened to various oral reports and made some appointments. The most important decisions made by the Ministerial Council include the creation of a bureau responsible for land issues. This bureau is placed under the direct authority of the minister of interior and security. The council also adopted two ordinances giving monopoly to the UPPER VOLTAN PRESS AGENCY, AVP, and to the management of publicity.

The bureau responsible for land issues will examine all exchanges of land that land owners in different areas might submit to it. With regard to the ordinances giving monopoly to the AVP and the management of publicity, they are aimed at entrusting to the revolutionary state the exclusive control over publicity and information throughout the entire national territory in order to better inform the people by guarding them aginst misleading information and misinformation campaigns orchestrated by imperialist monopolies over information which are renowned for their hostility to popular revolutions.

ANGOLA

GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Meets SWAPO's Nujoma

MB181602 Luanda ANGOP in French 1200 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Luanda, 18 Apr (ANGOP) — SWAPO President Sam Nujoma has reiterated the desire of his movement to continue the fight until his country gains independence. He said this during a meeting with Gerd Koenig, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, who was on an official visit to Angola. In reply, Gerd Koenig reiterated the firm solidarity of his country with the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO and stressed once again the GDR's demand for the immediate and unconditional granting of independence to Namibia on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

Labor Minister Attends CEMA Meeting in Moscow

MB181613 Luanda ANGOP in French 1200 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Luanda, 18 Apr (ANGOP) — Horacio Bras da Silva, Angolan minister labor and social security, has been in Moscow since Monday as an observer of the 16th session of the CEMA, which will be held from 17 to 20 April in Moscow. This is the annual meeting of the CEMA labor ministers. The working sessions will center on specific issues linked with labor matters and the activities of the ILO. According to an official source, the Angolan minister of labor will take advantage of this meeting to exchange opinions on manpower policy and professional training with his CEMA counterparts.

MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Meets

MB181331 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party has been meeting since this morning in an extraordinary session at Futungo de Belas in Luanda. The meeting is being chaired by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

Army Carrying Out Operations Against UNITA

MB182002 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The Angolan National Army is continuing to carry out its offensive operations against UNITA criminal groups in Moxico, Huambo, and Cuanza Sul, where it recently annihilated 86 puppets. According to ANGOP, citing authorized military sources, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] combatants carried out offensive operations in the Luau region in Moxico, during which it killed 13 UNITA criminals and captured large quantities of war equipment, including arms, mortars, rockets, hand grenades, and ammunition. In the Luacano area in Moxico Province, the Angolan Armed Forces also put out of action 19 puppets who were operating in the area and also seized various arms and ammunition.

In Huambo, UNITA criminals have carried out an attack on Bailundo village, where they were repulsed by the Angolan combatants who killed 45 criminals and captured 6 others. Arms, ammunition, and various military equipment were also seized. In the area of Vila Flor, also in Huambo Province, the Angolan Armed Forces mounted a hot pursuit operation and annihilated six criminals who were attempting to establish themselves in the region to carry out criminal acts (?against the civilian population). In Cunza Sul Province, three more puppets were killed in the region of Quibala. One of the criminals who was trying to run away was captured. In the Quibala region, FAPLA combatants seized a large quantity of war equipment. All these offensive operations by the Angolan Army are accompanied by a broad campaign of politicization of the people so that they may involve themselves with vigor in the tasks of defense and production so that the Angolan revolution may triumph.

RSA Accused of Attempting To Delay Namibia Talks

MB181925 Luanda ANGOP in French 1200 GMT 18 Apr 84

[ANGOP Commentary: "Manuevers on Nambia"]

[Text] Luanda, 18 Apr (ANGOP) — The Pretoria regime and its allies are currently trying to delay talks on the accession of Namibia to independence, thereby hoping to work out a formula which would allow them to exercise control over that country in the future. These RSA moves are aimed at forming a puppet government in Namibia. The attempt to hold the so-called "internal parties conference," an antidemocratic coalition representing several ethnic groups, constitutes an element of neocolonialist collusion.

In the meantime, Pretoria is closing its eyes to these games of "democracy," for it knows its proteges perfectly well and it is already now assigning roles for each one of them. South Africa has rich experience in working with these types of "governments" in Namibia. A case in point is the very recent failure of the "Turnhalle Democratic Alliance." Its main task was to isolate SWAPO so that it could not participate in the settlement of the Namibian problem and to delay the accession of that country to independence. The puppets passed a "parliamentary" and "government" constitution which ended in total confusion. The so-called Democratic Alliance "broke up" as a result of internal differences and the puppet cabinet was only recognized by the RSA.

The RSA is currently making efforts to perpetuate the racist system in Namibia. The proposal to hold a conference with the participation of South Africa, Angola, and SWAPO, as well as groups of bandits and "internal parties," obfuscates the role of the United Nations with a view to legalizing the Angolan counterrevolution and Pretoria puppets in Namibia, stresses the Tanzanian *DAILY NEWS* newspaper. But Angola and other frontline states maintain firm stands on the Namibian issue and call for holding direct talks between South African authorities and SWAPO, the two warring parties.

Sam Nujoma, SWAPO's president, has rejected the attempt to organize a dialogue between legitimate governments and mercenaries. The proposal to include the discussion of Angolan internal affairs in the talks on Namibia constitutes a trap by the racists with a view to retarding Namibia's accession to independence, he said.

The participants in the UN symposium on Namibia, which was held recently in the Tanzanian town of Arusha, urged African countries and all peace-loving peoples to step up their support for the Namibian patriots in their struggle for independence based on UN Security Council Resolution 435. The apartheid regime is doing all it can to exclude the United Nations from the settlement of the Namibia problem and to isolate SWAPO. Thus, Willem van Niekerk, administrator-general of Namibia, has publicly rejected the UN plan on the accession of Namibia to independence, stressing that his government is ready to submit its own plan for settling the South-West African problem, which is not connected with UN Security Council's Resolution 435. The racists must, however, bear in mind that in the end, only the Namibian people are entitled to determine their own destiny.

MOZAMBIQUE

Officials Laud GDR Cooperation Links at Dinner

MB181008 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Daniel Mbanze, the deputy minister of foreign affairs, last night held a dinner in honor of his GDR counterpart, Gerd Koenig, in Maputo. Magid Osman, the state secretary for coal and hydrocarbons, the GDR ambassador to Mozambique, and officials of the Mozambican Ministry of Foreign Affairs attended. Daniel Mbanze said on the occasion that the ties of friendship and bilateral cooperation which link the peoples of Mozambique and the GDR have allowed the fruitful development of our activities. The Mozambican deputy foreign minister also said that the cooperation activities carried out in various fields are within the framework of the friendship and cooperation treaty which the two countries signed 5 years ago. Gerd Koenig in turn stated that the GDR would make every effort to execute cooperative activities. He said that a number of Mozambicans are being trained in the GDR in several sectors of vital economic importance.

Bank Governor Leaves on Visit to USSR

MB181221 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Prakash Ratilal, left Maputo yesterday for Moscow where he will take in the annual meeting of bankers from COMECON, the economic alliance of the socialist countries. Mr Ratilal will hold talks with COMECON's financial institutions, the International Bank for Economic Cooperation, and the International Investment Bank, as well as discussing bilateral cooperation with the Soviet authorities. Last month, Mozambique and the Soviet Union agreed on a series of financial and economic measures intended to speed up implementation of various cooperation projects. The measures worked out during a visit to Maputo by a Soviet delegation include an increase in credits to allow Mozambique to buy fuel, consumer goods, and raw materials for the metal extraction and heavy engineering industries. The credits were granted at interest rates below the international norm. The first shipment of fuel has already arrived in Mozambique, as well as the first 3,500 tons of fish. Heavy goods vehicles destined for Mozambique are currently being loaded in Soviet ports. The two governments have also agreed on the rescheduling of Mozambique's debts to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet ambassador in Maputo, Yuriy Sepelev, said his country was now more than ever on Mozambique's side in the struggle against underdevelopment and for the building of socialism. Mr Sepelev said certain quarters have been spreading calumnies and intrigues about cooperation between the two countries, but nothing could stop the Soviet Union's cooperation with Mozambique. He said there were those who blamed the Soviet Union for Mozambique's problems when the real causes were the economic situation left by colonialism, the aggression carried out by Rhodesia and South Africa, and the terrorism and sabotage of the armed bandits.

USSR Envoy Discusses State of Relations

AB181852 Paris AFP in English 1421 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Maputo, April 18 (AFP) — The Soviet ambassador to Mozambique, Yuriy Sepelev, has lashed out at those who spread "calumnies and intrigues" about cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mozambique. In an interview with the Maputo daily, *NOTICIAS*, Mr Sepelev said the Soviet Union had been blamed for Mozambique's current "difficulties," but the real (?cause) lay with the distorted economy inherited from the Portuguese at independence in 1975. This, he said, had been worsened by the "agressions of the Smith regime in Rhodesia and the South African regime," and by the activities of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), which has armed guerrillas in most of the country. On the subject of the Nkomati nonaggression pact, signed with South Africa last month, Mr Sepelev said Mozambique was an independent country that took its own decisions, and the Soviet Union respected those decisions. "More than the words and declarations, what is important to us are the actions, and these can be seen in practice. Mozambique can count on us," Mr Sepelev said.

The ambassador also revealed details of a series of financial and economic agreements between the Soviet Union and Mozambique decided last month when a Soviet delegation visited Maputo. The Soviet ambassador said the Soviet Union had agreed to increase its credit to Mozambique for purchases of fuel, consumer goods, and raw materials for the metal extraction and heavy engineering industries. He said the first consignment of fuel and 3,500 tons of fish had arrived and heavy vehicles were being loaded in Soviet ports. The two governments had also agreed to reschedule Mozambique's debts to the Soviet Union, Mr Sepelev said. "More than ever," he concluded, "the Soviet Union will be on Mozambique's side in the struggle against underdevelopment and for the construction of socialism." Meanwhile, the governor of the state bank, Prakash Ratilal, has gone to Moscow to take part in the annual meeting of banks from the

Council for Mutual Economic Aid (COMECON), the economic alliance of the Soviet bloc. Mr Ratilal will also hold talks with the Soviet authorities on the implementation of the agreements reached in Maputo last month.

(The Soviet Union has been accused privately by some Mozambicans of not giving enough economic and military aid to the Marxist country in dire economic and financial straits, according to observers. The Soviets, who along with the Spanish and Japanese are allowed to fish in Mozambican waters, have also been criticized for demanding payment in hard currency for their military deliveries. Observers say Moscow has shown displeasure with the Nkomati agreement, seen as a result of "Pretoria's maneuvers" in southern Africa. The nonaggression pact means among other things that the African National Congress — the main anti-apartheid movement in South Africa, traditionaly supported by the Soviet Union — is no longer allowed to operate from Mozambique. The Mozambican leadership has stressed that it remains an ally of Moscow, but has shown its independence by operating a rapprochement with the West and entering into a formal agreement with South Africa.)

Gabonese Official Arrives in Maputo for Visit

MB190750 Maupto Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Emile Kassa-Mapsi, third deputy prime minister of Gabon, arrived in Maputo this afternoon as a special envoy of Gabon President Omar Bongo. The Gabonese envoy was met at Maputo International Airport by Joaquim Chissano, Mozambican foreign minister.

NAMIBIA

Second Bomb Damages Oshakati Township Office

MB190806 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0753 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Windhoek, April 19, SAPA — A second bomb in less than 5 days rocked Oshakati in northern SWA/Namibia a few hours ago, razing the office of the township superintendent in Oshakati West. There were no casualties. The secretary to the Ovambo administration, Mr Frans Viljoen, said damage of about r6,0000 was caused, according to initial estimates. "First indications were that two charges of explosives were placed inside the office on a window sill," Mr Viljoen told SAPA. Oshakati West is a black residential area. Mr Viljoen said the incident occurred at 3:30 am today. The buildings were deserted at the time, which explained why there had been no casualties.

Bombings Strike 2 Towns

MB190905 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1100 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Windhoek, April 19, SAPA — Two bomb blasts ripped through government offices at Oshakati and Ondangwa in northern SWA/Namibia today. The two towns are situated 30 km apart in the heart of the war zone. The secretary to the Ovambo administration, Mr Frans Viljoen, said at Oshakati that two charges, placed seven metres apart on a window sill, detonated this morning at 3:30 am, completely destroying the offices of the township superintendent at Oshakati West, a black residential area. Details were scant early today about the second bomb blast in the tribal offices at Ondangwa, an official spokesman said. Today was the second time in less than 5 days that northern SWA/Namibia was rocked by bomb explosions. Three people were killed on Sunday when a powerful bomb exploded at a service station at Oshakati.

U.S. Officer Joins Investigation at Oshakati

MB181435 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] A security officer of the American Embassy in Pretoria has arrived at Oshakati in South-West Africa to assist with the investigation into the bomb explosion in the town on Sunday. Two American diplomats, Mr Dennis Keogh and Lieutenant Colonel Kenneth Crabtree, and an Ovambo man, Mr Thomas Najambonde, died in the blast. A spokesman for the office of the U.S. ambassador in Cape Town says this official, Mr Mike Tretola, will participate in the investigation that is already being conducted by the South-West African police.

SWAPO Leader Again Denies Bombing Responsibility

MB182023 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] SWAPO President Sam Nujoma has said that Pretoria is preparing to set up an interim government in Namibia on the lines of the South African homelands. He told a news conference in Algiers today that the Reagan administration would recognize this government but that his organization would frustrate the South African plans. The SWAPO leader also denied responsibility for the bomb blast in northern Namibia that killed two United States diplomats and several other people. Referring to Pretoria's recent agreements with Angola and Mozambique, Mr Nujoma said efforts by Pretoria to present itself as the architect of peace in southern Africa would not make one forget its policies of apartheid and its illegal occupation of Namibia. Nujoma denounced America's support for the South African regime over Namibia, saying the Reagan administration was trying to take over the question from the United Nations.

MPC Publishes Bill of Fundamental Rights

MB181554 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The Multiparty Conference [MPC] on the future of South-West Africa/Namibia has published a bill of fundamental human rights to provide guidelines for a future constitution of the territory. The document lists a number of fundamental human rights based on the UN Declaration of Human Rights and provides for the establishment of a constitutional court and the appointment of an independent ombudsman to enforce the constitution. The bill of the MPC seeks to guarantee the right to life, liberty, equality before the law, and freedom of expression,

among other things. It specifies the right of the ethnic and linguistic groups in Namibia to promote and maintain their cultures and traditions provided that they do not intrude on the rights of other groups or impede the national interest. The chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance of Namibia, Mr Dirk Mudge, said the purpose of the bill of fundamental human rights was to provide a guideline and a basis for a future constitution to be drafted by the MPC.

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Says RSA Will Not Be Intimidated By Blast

MB181313 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says South Africa will not allow itself to be intimidated through deeds such as the bomb blast that killed the two American diplomats in South-West Africa over the weekend. Mr Botha was talking to newsmen in Cape Town after the memorial service for the diplomats held in St Mary's Cathedral.

Mr Botha said that South Africa would continue with its peace initiative in southern Africa in an effort to obtain overall peace on the subcontinent.

He also welcomed the determination of the U.S. Government, which had said earlier that it would continue to strive for peace in southern Africa.

Receives Preliminary Bombing Report

MB181305 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Mr Pik Botha has received a preliminary report on the explosion and has presented it to the American charge d'affaires in Cape Town.

It appeared from the report that when the bomb exploded at the service station, a sergeant major in the South African Army pulled one of the diplomats, Mr Keogh, from the flames. Lieutenant Colonel Crabtree died instantly.

Botha Confirms May Visit by Portugal's Gama

MB190740 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has confirmed that the Portuguese minister of foreign affairs, Mr Jaime Gama, is to visit South Africa.

Mr Botha was approached in Cape Town after reports from Lisbon said Mr Gama would soon visit southern Africa. Mr Botha said he would have the honor of meeting Mr Gama early next month. The reports from Lisbon added that Mr Gama would also be visiting other countries, including Mozambique and Zambia.

Violence Shows SWAPO, ANC Not Seeking Peace

MB181027 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Station commentary: "SWAPO and the ANC"]

[Text] If proof was necessary, the past week's terrorist activities in South-West Africa/Namibia and Swaziland show that southern Africa's two main terrorist organizations, SWAPO and the ANC, are not in the least interested in taking part in the peace initiatives recently set in motion in the region. It is clear that the recently signed Nkomati Accord between Mozambique and South Africa, a similar agreement between Swaziland and South Africa, and the Lusaka agreement between South Africa and Angola, all aimed at normalizing relations in southern Africa, have made SWAPO and the ANC more desperate in their attempts to bedevil the southern African peace process. The reaction of the terrorists was to be expected, as all three agreements make it increasingly impossible for them to act against South Africa and South-West Africa/Namibia from their host countries, Mozambique and Angola.

Swaziland has for some time been acting against ANC members and prohibits them from carrying arms since a number of them were arrested in 1977 for involvement in unrest in Swaziland's schools. The ANC is in danger of being banished permanently from Swaziland as a result of the past week's four incidents, two of which ended in shootouts, in which a Swaziland policeman was killed. SWAPO's slaying of two American diplomats in a bombing in northern South-West Africa/Namibia over the weekend underscores SWAPO founder Toivo Ja Toivo's statement after talks with SWAPO leaders that the organization would not be influenced by the Lusaka agreement between South Africa and Angola.

The terrorist organizations' desperate attempts to keep trying to solve southern Africa's problems with violence puts them increasingly out of step with developments in southern Africa. Without the agreements none of the developments would have been possible; and this is only the start for southern Africa as a whole. Development will gain momentum as the implementation of the agreements progresses. But southern African states would be wise to recognize the threat to progress posed by desperate terrorist organizations such as SWAPO and the ANC.

SWAZILAND

Prime Minister Issues Statement on ANC Refugees

MB181741 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, today issued a statement on the status of the ANC refugees in Swaziland. In his statement, the prime minister said the treatment of all refugees in the Kingdom of Swaziland has been based on humanitarian grounds as required by the relevant international organizations. He said they have been employed in the public sector of the country and occupied very senior positions, lived among other people, and that there are no refugee camps set aside for refugees, no separate schools, and that they engaged in business of all kinds

and have been granted licenses on the same basis as Swazi citizens. He said generally the Swazi nation has been lenient with ANC refugees.

Prince Bhekimpi said between 1975 and 1984 ANC refugees systematically imported arms of war illegally into Swaziland. Prince Bhekimpi said during that period arms of war, which included assault rifles, 86 revolvers, 364 rounds of ammunition, 80 hand grenades, 54 mines, 292 explosive devices, and 141 magazines, were discovered. He said the most disturbing incident happened during the past week when the ANC opened fire and killed one policeman and injured four others. To that effect, the prime minister in his statement extended condolences to the family of the deceased and the families of those injured. He also mentioned that one soldier was killed while patrolling near Siteki. He said despite all this, the government of the Kingdom of Swaziland remains committed to the principles of the OAU Charter, but it is also committed to protect the lives and prosperity of its citizens.

Further on Statement

MB190725 Mbabane Television Service in English 1815 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Swaziland today issued a statement saying it would find it difficult to continue to provide asylum to ANC refugees in the Kingdom. The statement, released by the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, this afternoon with a catalogue of ANC violations of the laws and regulations governing asylum in Swaziland, noted in particular the illegal importation of arms of war into the country, the killing of a police officer, and the wounding of four other policemen and an army patrolman as some of the reasons that made it difficult for the Swazi Government to continue to provide such asylum to the ANC.

After giving a detailed background history of the ANC in Swaziland, the statement said that the treatment of all refugees was based on humanitarian grounds as required by the relevant international conventions. It said that, in the light of the exceptionally good and generous treatment accorded refugees in this country, the Swazi nation has been lenient with the ANC and had accepted them as their brothers and sisters. Prince Bhekimpi said it was regrettable that in spite of the many humanitarian acts by the government, the ANC had engaged in several acts that violated the conditions of its asylum in this country.

The prime minister mentioned, for instance, the fact that in 1965 ANC refugees in this country began to recruit Swazi youths to join their organization, and in the following year the ANC began logistics training in Swaziland for their untrained newcomers. He said they also started to mobilize students of South African origin who were schooling in Manzini to join their ranks for training. Another act of violence he mentioned was that of four armed ANC members, who went to the Bhunya police station and demanded the release of their colleagues at gunpoint. The unarmed police, he said, released them to ANC members, who took them away.

Prince Bhekimpi said over the past 2 weeks, the Swaziland Government had consulted and requested the ANC leadership to advise ANC members in this country to strictly adhere to the conditions of their political asylum. He said all these appeals were not heeded by the ANC leadership. He continued that the events of the past 2 weeks were but the culmination and manifestation of the failure or unwillingness of the ANC leadership to honor and respect the conditions of asylum in Swaziland. Swaziland, said the prime minister, is being inundated with an unprecedented influx of extremely militant, highly trained, and heavily armed ANC cadres who do not apply for political asylum as required. Instead, he said, they go into hiding. The presence of these unregistered ANC refugees in Swaziland, he continued, hangs over our heads like the sword of Damocles.

He pointed out that despite all these provocations, the Kingdom's police force and Army personnel have never retaliated by opening fire at these ANC cadres and to date no casualties or deaths have been suffered by the ANC at the hands of our security forces. He said that throughout this unfortunate history, the Kingdom's security forces have only apprehended these cadres whenever they contravened the law and have properly dealt with them under the law.

Prince Bhekimpi challenged the leadership of the ANC to furnish proof to support its claim that Swaziland intended to hand over the ANC cadres to their country of origin. He said the office of the UN High Commission for Refugees could bear witness to the fact that Swaziland has never returned ANC cadres or refugees to their country of origin. The prime minister added that the government, however, remained committed to the principles enshrined in the charters of the OAU and the United Nations, particularly in respect of the principles concerning self-determination and independence of peoples under colonial rule, and all other forms of oppression. He reiterated the government's committment to the settlement of disputes by peaceful negotiations and nonuse of force. He stated, however, that Swaziland reserved the right to defend itself in accordance with the relevant UN charter provisions.

Bhekimpi Receives Gabon Deputy Prime Minister

MB181854 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The Gabonese third deputy prime minister, Mr Emile Kassa-Mapsi, today called on the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, at Government House and delivered a special message from President Bongo to be delivered to Her Majesty Queen Regent Ntombi. Receiving the message from the Gabon deputy prime minister who arrived in the Kingdom last night, the prime minister said Swaziland, as a peace-loving country, wanted the problems of the African Continent solved at a conference table at all times and condemned the use of force and violence as a means of solving problems. Referring to the civil war in Chad and the present dispute between Morocco and Western Sahara, Prince Bhekimpi expressed his hope that these problems would be solved peacefully, adding that it is, however, disturbing to know that until now none of these countries have been able to come to a negotiating table to settle their differences.

Turning to the Guinean affair, the prime minister said the death of President Sekou Toure was a loss to Africa and expressed his

hope that the forthcoming OAU session, scheduled to take place in Conakry, will go on as planned.

In reply, the Gabonese deputy prime minister said it was most encouraging to note that Gabon and Swaziland have the same approach to the problems of Africa. Mr Kassa-Mapsi told the prime minister that Conakry still stands as the venue for the forthcoming OAU summit meeting, but said he was not sure of the date. He also told Prince Bhekimpi that his country has put forward a name for the OAU secretary general candidacy. He appealed to the Swaziland Government for support in choosing Mr Paul Okumba d'Okwatsegue, President Bongo's adviser for political and diplomatic affairs, who he also introduced to the prime minister. Prince Bhekimpi assured the Gabonese deputy prime minister that Swaziland will do all it can to support Gabon's candidacy for the OAU secretary generalship. These talks were also attended by the minister for foreign affairs, Mr R.V. Dlamini, and the minister without portfolio, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, and the commissioner of police, Mr T.V. Msibi. The Gabonese delegation left the country this afternoon for Mozambique and Lesotho.

Finance Minister Says Pact Aids Confidence

MB181210 Johannesburg International Service in English
1100 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The Swaziland minister of finance, Dr Sishayi Nxumalo, says the Nkomati Accord between South Africa and Mozambique will no doubt create a feeling of confidence among investors in southern Africa. He says this in turn will stimulate the economies of all the countries in the region, including that of Swaziland. He says there have been indications of this trend already. Dr Nxumalo was speaking in Mbabane in an interview with Radio RSA. Asked about exports from Swaziland, he said these would be affected by the recent cyclone which had damaged the infrastructure. Industrial plants and machinery had been badly damaged and needed costly and lengthy repairs which would result in considerable loss of production. Dr Nxumalo said the period of recovery was bound to have an adverse effect on the overall economy. The prolonged drought and recent flood would also effect the ability of the government to pay its foreign debts. This was because the government was forced now to divert money to rebuild the infrastructure. It would also mean that the government would have to postpone large money-making projects. However, the government, he said, would continue to pay its foreign debts by cutting back on some of its programs.

Queen Mother Releases 8 Political Prisoners

MB181725 Mbabane Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Her Majesty the queen mother and regent, Ntombi, today announced the release from detention of eight political prisoners in the country. Those who were released today at a ceremony held at Nkanini were: Prince Sulumlomo, Prince Thunduluka, Chief Dambuza Lukhelle, Kingsley Shongwe, Mrs Mary M. Khanya, Mrs Bonisiwe Belo, Miss Beauty Hlophe, and Mrs Susan Dlamini. Her majesty's speech was read by the ombudsman, Mr Robert Mabila. In her speech, the queen mother said their release was decided after careful consideration following a good report by the commission of inquiry concerning their conduct and advise from Liqoqo. Speaking at the occasion, the Governor of the Lobamba Royal Residence, Mr Vusumuzi Bhembe, advised them not to repeat what they did in the past. Other speakers were the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, Chief Mfanawenkhosi Maseko, and Mr A.K. Hlophe. They all warned the released to forget about what they did in the past and behave as they did in the past. [sentence as heard]

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Sends Congratulatory Message to Zimbabwe

MB181327 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda has called for closer cooperation and understanding between Zimbabwe and Zambia in order to develop the already existing cordial and brotherly relations further. This is contained in a congratulatory message sent to President Canaan Banana of Zimbabwe on the occasion of that country's 4th independence anniversary. He said: It is our ardent and fervent desire, Comrade President, that Zambia and Zimbabwe should continue to work together. President Kaunda said that Zambians were delighted to share in the joy and happiness of the occasion and regarded Zimbabwe's achievements in the last 4 years as a source of inspiration in efforts to build a better Zimbabwe. He said that Zimbabwe's National Day today should not bar the quest and determination of the people through their blood and sacrifice to liberate their motherland from the yoke of the minority racist regime. He wished his counterpart continued personal good health and happiness and prosperity to the people of Zimbabwe in the years to come.

ZIMBABWE

Banana Addresses Nation on Anniversary

MB181320 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Zimbabweans throughout the country are celebrating the 4th anniversary of independence. At Rufaro Stadium, the president, Comrade Canaan Banana, gave an address to the nation. Comrade Banana, outlining some of the country's achievements during the past 12 months, said no amount ofbanditry can unseat the popularly elected government. He outlined some achievements in agriculture, education, sports, trade, and commerce. He expressed the government's determination to root out dissidents, saying any misguided elements ignore this at their own peril. He said diverse elements of malcontents are now nurtured and supported by the Pretoria regime in its [word indistinct] and key function to overthrow the government. Comrade Mugabe said the government will never give in to any form of banditry or lawlessness, adding that it would crush these vandals with all the force at its disposal.

Calling for unity, the president urged Zimbabweans to give the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, and his government,

undivided and unswerving support in his difficult task of guiding the nation through the ravages of drought, world recession, and the difficulties involved in the construction of a just, democratic, and socialist society. Comrade Banana said the government expects every citizen to be fully geared for change, and not only to accept the need to change, but to be active agents and full participants in the consummation process of our political, social, and economic institutions. He said the challenge to transform the society is a task that calls for total commitment and dedication, and involves the mobilization of all our resources and talents to ensure the realization of the government's goal.

Further on Anniversary Address

MB181955 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Zimbabwe celebrated its 4th year of independence with pomp and ceremony throughout the country today. The main function was at Rufaru Stadium in Harare where more than 20,000 people, including the president, Comrade Canaan Banana; the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe; the deputy prime Minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda; cabinet ministers; and members of the diplomatic corps watched festivities which began as early as 0800.

Addressing the people, Comrade Banana called upon Zimbabweans to rededicate themselves to the task of national transformation. He said the challenge to transform Zimbabwean society requires total commitment and dedication from everybody and the mobilization of all [words indistinct] Zimbabwe's performance over the past year, the president said the government has continued to make steady progress in many spheres despite 3 years of drought, global recession, and the dissident problem. He commended industrialists, farmers, and Zimbabweans in general, whose timely exercise of strength, innovation, and creativeness helped to reduce the impact of harsh economic realities which the country is going through. Comrade Banana said the government is gratified at the way in which farmers have responded to its overtures of goodwill and generous assistance and looks forward to the continuation of this cooperation.

He said notable improvements have been achieved in the maintenance of industrial peace and security, working conditions, employment services, and the provision of welfare to the less fortunate. Continuing with this theme, Comrade Banana said a people's socialist government believes that the key motive force behind all production is the workers themselves; hence the improvement of social and economic conditions of workers at their places of work is a government priority. He declared that no amount of banditry will unseat the people's government or reverse the democratic process in Zimbabwe. The president stressed that the government will never give in to any form of banditry or lawlessness, adding that it will crush this venom with all the force at its disposal.

The president's wide-ranging speech was read simultaneously by ministers, deputy ministers, and provincial governors officiating at independence anniversary celebrations at various centers throught the republic. In Bulawayo, thousands of residents converged on Barbecue Stadium where the president's speech was read by the governor of Matebeleland North, Comrade Daniel Ngwenya. At Mucheke Stadium, Masvingo, the speech was read to thousands of people by the provincial governor, Comrade Dzikamayi Mavhaire, and at the (Bekipa) District center, the deputy minister of national housing and construction, Comrade Robert Marere, officiated at the celebrations. Meanwhile, congratulatory messages have been received by Comrade Banana from world leaders and organizations on the occasion of Zimbabwe's 4th independence anniversary.

Anniversary Messages Received From PRC, DPRK

MB181339 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, has received congratulatory messages from world leaders on the occassion of the 4th anniversary of Zimbabwe's independence. Some of the messages have been received from the People's Republic of China, the DPRK, the United States, Ethiopia, Algeria, Malawi, and Nigeria. Other messages came from organizations such as the EEC, the PLO, and the PAC [Pan African Congress] of Azania.

Catholic Church Denies Support for Opposition

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[Text] Harare, 17 Apr (AFP) — Zimbabwe's Catholic Church has publicly denied Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's "surprising" accusations that the bishops reportedly stood up for the opposition by denouncing the atrocities committed by the Army against the civilians in Matebeland, in the southeastern section of the country. In a statement, the Catholic commission "Justice and Peace," on the contrary, stresses that the church condemns the extortions committed by the rebel dissidents — former Joshua Nkomo's guerrilla fighters — as well as those committed by the Army.

Mr Mugabe stated in Bulawayo last Saturday that the Church, and mainly Monsignor Henry Karlen, the Bishop of Bubuayo, was supporting Nkomo and the ZAPU (his party), choosing to oppose the governmental action in Matabeleland. On Monday evening, the prime minister denounced "the lies" told by foreign journalists concerning Matabeleland.

The bishops have in fact submitted a report to the authorities enumerating the atrocities committed by the Army in the south of the province which has been under curfew since 3 February. Among the atrocities were murders, the torturing of detainees in the barracks, and the loss of about 500,000 people to famine in a drought-stricken zone. Meanwhile, the food supply has resumed since the curfew became flexible on 7 April. In its communique to the press, the commission expressed "great concern over the surprising statement made by the prime minister (...) which questioned the bishops' ability to pass an impartial judgment on the situation." The bishops are not supporting Mr Nkomo but "are concerned with the protection of the innocent against the brutalities, the human rights violations, and death from starvation."

Under the former regime, that of Rhodesia, the commission "Justice and Peace" made itself known by condemning the human rights violations of Mr Ian Smith's government.

Last year the church criticized both the dissidents and the government.

The government was accused of the massacre of hundreds, indeed thousands, of civilians of the Ndebele minority tribe in the north of Matabeleland, who were charged with supporting dissidents.